The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Brief Review of the Labors of the Forty-First Congress.

The Expectations Entertained—Ruling Idea of the Session—Brief Monthly Outline of the Proceedings—Political Estimates of the Session.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives a brief review of the work of the late session of Congress. With the assembling of the Forty-third Congress, first session, on the first Monday in December last (which was the first day of the month), the eyes and the hopes of the whole country were directed to Washington, and great expectations were entertained in all sections of the early adoption of much needed measures of relief to the people from their general financial embarrassments and their heavy and unequal burdens of taxation. How far these expectations have been fulfilled and how far they have ended in disappointments, the people now know. The long session, commencing on the 1st of December, 1873, and ending with the 23d of June, 1874, a session of seven full calendar months, lacking only seven days, may be briefly summed up as a session in which a vast amount of labor has been performed by both houses, by the committees, regular and special, and by the individual members thereof. We have had no session of Congress since the war which has exacted so much hard work as this from the members in their committee rooms, an amount of drudgery which can hardly be appreciated even from the general catalogue of the many voluminous reports made on various subjects, and the numerous bills digested, drawn up and submitted in the two houses.

The Bills and Resolutions

introduced in the two houses since the 1st of December are appalling to contemplate. The bills introduced in the House down to the 20th inst. numbered 3,769, and 960 in the Senate; the House joint resolutions reported number 114, and those of the Senate, 10. The bills passed by both houses and approved so far number over 300, leaving the great bulk of the measures reported among the unfinished business of the session. Most important among the measures passed after the new currency compromise on account of their extraordinary retrenchments, in the army and navy and on the Indians, are the regular Appropriation and Deficiency bills; next are the new Bankrupt law, the act creating a new government for the District of Columbia (a government of three commissioners or consuls), in lieu of the Territorial failure; the repeal of the money system in the collection of customs duties and of the Sanborn contracts in the collection of internal revenue deficiencies. We have given elsewhere in our columns the list of the important bills passed.

The Ruling Ideas of the Session—The First Day's Developments.

On the first day of the session in the Senate, this body being already organized, Mr. Sumner introduced a bill (Senate bill No. 1) to protect all citizens of the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means for their vindication (the Civil Rights bill). Also, a bill to secure equal rights in schools of Washington and Georgetown. Also, a bill to authorize compound interest notes as a substitute for legal tender notes. Also, a bill to protect persons against inveigling from abroad, kidnapping, forcible constraint or involuntary servitude (the Italian Children's bill.) Also, a bill to satisfy claims arising from French spoliations prior to July 31, 1801 (a bill that has been running in Congress for over fifty years, and frequently passed by one house but never by both in the same session. Original claimants are dead.) Also, by Mr. Sumner, a joint resolution for a Constitutional amendment providing for the election of President and Vice President directly by the people, and another to limit the President to one term of six years. Mr. Conkling introduced a bill relating to certain moneys appropriated by members of Congress (meaning the back pay outrage). Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill providing for the distribution of the Geneva award. Mr. Wright introduced a bill for the repeal of the Increased Salary act. A bill was also submitted by Mr. Morton to repeal certain sections of the Bankrupt law; by Mr. Fenton, to regulate the service of the collection of the customs; by Mr. Frelinghuysen, to establish the compensation of Senators, members of the House and delegates in Congress (repeal of Increased Salary act), and several bills were introduced on free banking, the currency, &c.

From these bills of the first day of the session in the Senate it will be observed that Mr. Sumner's legacy of his Civil Rights bill, as bill No. 1, takes precedence over everything else; that the Senate, nevertheless, was most impressed with the necessity of the immediate repeal of the Increased salary and back pay bills, and that next in order of importance, in the estimation of Senators, was a bill for the better regulation of the financial affairs of the country.

The House, having occupied the first day of the session in the work of organization, was not ready for the legislative business until the second, and from this point we proceed to a brief report of the general progress of the work in each House for each month of the session. In boiling these proceedings down to the limit of a brief paragraph much is necessarily omitted and left to the memory or perception of the intelligent reader.

December.

This, the opening month, is largely occupied in the bringing in, cutting out and distribution among the committees of the two Houses of the regular work of the session. From the first day of the month in the Senate, and on the second in the House, to the 19th, numerous bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred, including a great variety of bills on the currency question, the banks, bills on retrenchment and reform, Louisiana, Utah, for the repeal of the increased salary and back pay bill, a special naval appropriation bill of $5,000,000, which was supposed in anticipation of a rupture with Spain; bills for the repeal of the bankrupt act, and many others. The most notable events of this month were, first, the introduction in the Senate by Charles Sumner of his Civil Rights bill (Senate bill No. 1), a bill which has proved the legacy of an untamed black elephant to the Republican party; second, the speech in the House of that living skeleton of a man, Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, on his crutches, in defense of the increased salary and back pay act; third, the resolution from the House Committee of Ways and Means asking for revised and reduced estimates from all the executive departments of their wants for the fiscal year, Mr. Dawes urging the necessity of a general use of the pruning knife to save the Treasury from bankruptcy and the people as far as possible from increased taxation. From this point, in the reaction from the "back pay grab," we have the controlling idea of the session—retrenchment, and it has been followed out, at least, in reference to the army and navy.

The two Houses adjourned over from the 19th to January 4, a recess for the Christmas and New Year holidays.

January.

The two Houses reassembled pursuant to adjournment and proceeded to business. In the Senate the currency question was resumed and discussed from day to day, the most important speeches of the month being that of Mr. Schurz on the disasters of inflation; that of Mr. Morton in reply, on the necessities of the West for more currency; that of Mr. Gordon, for more currency to the South; that of Mr. Sherman, on the financial condition of the Treasury and the country and the solemn pledges of the Government, and that of Mr. Merrimon for more greenbacks and bank notes. Various currency schemes were submitted from both sides of the Chamber. Among the other subjects discussed or brought before the Senate were the Utah Courts, civil rights, cheap transportation, the salary and back pay question, Pinchback's case as Senator, ultimately dismissed as no case. In the House the finances, the naval appropriation, the Centennial Exhibition, civil rights, the Army bill and the West Virginia contested election were the leading questions of the month. The most important events in Congress in January were: First, The repeal of the increase salary and back pay bill, only excepting the increased salary of $50,000, from $25,000 for the President of the United States, and Judges of the Supreme Court. Second, The memorials presented charging great irregularities, extravagance and corruptions in the expenditures of the local government of the District of Columbia. Third, The famous speech on civil rights in the House of the colored member Elliott, in defence of the claims of his own race, as provided for in Sumner's bill. Fourth, The resolution for the appointment of the Howard Investigating Committee. And Fifth, Senator Carpenter's phillipic against the Kellog usurpation of Louisiana.

February.

The opening of February marked encouraging progress in the House by the committees in charge of the regular appropriations. Savings upon the original estimates to the extent of $25,000,000 made by the pruning knife. Several of these bills were discussed, and also the Bankrupt law, cheap transportation, the currency question, the Indians, civil rights, the Sanborn contracts and the Jayne motieties, the franking of documents, and a great number of private bills. In the Senate, Louisiana, the Bankrupt bill, the Currency bill, the District of Columbia and the Centennial bill were the leading subjects, the west of four or five days of every week of the month being devoted to the Currency bill. Among the important events of this month were the appointment of the Howard investigating committee, the joint committee for the investigation of the local affairs of the District of Columbia, General Butler's raid upon the newspapers, the rejection by the Senate of Cameron's proposition for unlimited free banking, 26 to 32; the adoption of Merrimon's proposition to fix the greenback circulation at $400,000,000, 28 to 25, and the memorable Marco Polo speech of Schurz against an irredeemable paper currency.

March.

This month was opened in the Senate with a debate on the Centennial International Exhibition scheme, Sumner leading the opposition to the project and any appropriation towards it from the national Treasury. The currency bill, the Louisiana usurpation, the proposed statistical inquiry into the liquor traffic and the Louisville canal were also debated in the Senate, while in the House the Homestead law, the Indian bill, cheap transportation, the distribution of "Public Documents," the General Civil Appropriation bill, taxation, regulation of railways, the currency, the Mining bill, the Louisville canal, and numerous other subjects were discussed. In this month the bill appropriating $3,000,000 to the Philadelphia Centennial scheme was rejected in the Senate—32 to 17; the resolution was passed—26 to 21—in the Senate authorizing a commission of five persons to inquire into the details and effects of the liquor traffic, while in the House the bill under a commission of nine persons on the regulation of railway freights and fares was passed—121 to 116. The impressive events of this month were the death of ex-President Fillmore and of Senator Charles Sumner. The death of Mr. Sumner caused a suspension of legislation in Congress for several days, and, from his dying injunction, operated to bring into the foreground his legacy of the Civil Rights bill.

April.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, on the 1st delivered his maiden speech on the currency question. The currency debate was brought to a temporary conclusion in the Senate in the passage of the Merrimon bill (29 to 24)—$400,000,000 of greenbacks and $400,000,000 of national bank notes. Stewart's General Territorial Railroad bill of land grants, rights of way, &c., was passed in the Senate (20 to 18); and Sumner's Civil Rights bill was taken up and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Geneva Award bill was debated. Windom's special report was submitted on cheap transportation routes from the West to the East. The 27th was devoted, in Senate and House, to eulogies on Sumner; and the 29th and 30th mainly to his Civil Rights bill as reported from the Judiciary Committee. In the House the Currency bill was the prominent topic of debate. The House Currency bill was passed, 133 to 121, and the Senate bill 140 to 102. The House was also actively employed during the month on Appropriation bills, Transportation, Utah, District of Columbia, the Sutro Tunnel and other questions. The great event of this month was the President's veto of Merrimon's Currency bill, sent up to the Senate on the 22d. Next, on the 28th, after a desultory discussion, the vote in the Senate was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the President's objections?" and it resulted in yeas 34, nays 30, not two-thirds for the bill, and so it was lost, and the President's objections were sustained. On the 16th Mr. Carpenter introduced in the Senate a resolution providing for the recognition of the independence of the Island of Cuba, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where it is sleeping.

May.

May in both houses presents a heavy budget of business. In the Senate the Jayne Motieties, the Mississippi Floods, the District of Columbia, Civil Rights, the Geneva Award, the Currency, Cheap Transportation, Appropriation bills and various and numerous other measures were considered. The House was engaged upon the same general subjects, and upon the Indian, the Tariff, Internal Revenue and Territorial and other bills. Many bills were passed, including the Deficiency bill. In the Senate; bill establishing civil rights of blacks among the Choctaws in Indian Territory, by the House; the conference report on Currency bill, No. 2, was adopted in the Senate, and the Geneva Award bill, rejecting insurance companies, was passed, and several appropriation bills. Also the Civil Rights bill at half-past seven o'clock in the morning, after an all-night session, passed by a party vote, excepting Carpenter, Republican, in the negative. In the House the bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State was passed—160 to 50—and the bill establishing the rights of colored citizens in Indian Territory. In the Senate the Pembina Territorial bill was rejected. The melancholy death of Mr. Meilish, a member of the House from New York, occured on the 24th. On the 20th the joint resolution fixing the 22d of June as the day for the final adjournment of the session was adopted. 29th, new joint conference committee on currency, agreed to.

June.

As usual from the organization of the Government, the mass of the business of the long session was left in this case to the last month and the last week of the session—that is to say, the settlement between the two houses of their disagreements upon the various important bills still undisposed of. As usual, too, in the final agreements between the two houses, through their conference committees, many of the retrenchments originally resolved upon were knocked in the head, and the general sum of the appropriations has been largely increased. In the Senate during this month the unfinished regular appropriation bills were the heavy work, though in looking over the record of the proceedings of the two houses for the last three weeks it would appear that nearly all the important bills and a large budget of secondary measures were delayed till June among the unfinished business. On the 9th, in both houses, the report of the District of Columbia investigation committee was submitted, with a bill for a new government of a commission of three persons, and with a tax on property, including church property, of three per cent. In the Senate the motley bill was passed—39 to 9—and the conference report on the Currency bill was agreed to, and an adverse report on the proposed Mississippi St. Philip Canal; and a bill was passed for the removal of certain causes from State to United States courts (fitly styled the Press Gang bill); and a bill was passed appropriating $200,000 for the survey of four great proposed freight water routes; and a bill for a commission or inquiry for survey of Mississippi obstructions. In the House the bill affirming the right of women to practice law in United States Courts was passed, and the Utah Judiciary bill and the bill for admission of Colorado as a State—170 to 65; and the Civil Service Reform was rejected—155 to 67, and the New Conference Currency bill—108 to 146; and a new committee asked of the Senate and appointed by the House; and the Chickasaw and Choctaw claims, $2,000,000 or $3,000,000, were thrown over for another investigation; and the bankrupt bill was arranged between the two Houses, and the bill for the new Government of the District of Columbia was passed by both Houses, and the new Currency bill from the Conference Committee, $382,000,000 greenbacks, no reserves, and for a transfer of $55,000,000 banking circulation from the East to the West and South, was adopted by more than a two-thirds vote in both Houses.

A mere recapitulation by name of the bills and amendments considered in both Houses, and acted upon favorably or adversely, since Saturday morning last would fill several columns.

Political Estimates of the Session.

The Republicans say they will go confidently before the people in the coming elections to the next Congress, upon the record of the late long session—that they can point with satisfaction to the retrenchments they have made in the annual expenditures, to the general resuscitation of the business affairs of the country under a Republican administration; that harmony still prevails and will be maintained between the administration and the Republican party; that whether General Grant is or is not in the field for another Presidential term is at this time a question of no practical importance; that the opposition elements are hopelessly divided, while the Republican party is rallying and reorganizing its forces, to recover the ground it has lost, and that it will secure a working though perhaps a reduced majority in the elections of the coming fall for the next House of Representatives.

Per contra, the Democrats are hopeful of a general popular reaction against the party in power. They hold that it has failed to meet the expectations of the country from this session of Congress, and that, South and West particularly, it has become demoralized and will suffer serious disasters; that really there is no longer any confidence between the party and the administration, and that General Grant will not lift a finger to help the party in these approaching elections; that the retrenchments of this late session signify nothing, while the manifest tendencies of the Republicans to a grand, despotic, and costly centralized government will tell heavily against the party, and that with all the soft appliances to the Grangers they will carry all the balance of power in the West, while the odious Civil Rights bill—still hanging like the sword of Damocles over the heads of the white race—will operate to drive the Republican white balance of power where it exists in the Southern States to the opposition side.

At all events, we congratulate the American people that the long session of the Forty-third Congress is ended, and that, although it might have done much better on the great issues of the day, it might have done much worse; and that from popular revolt against the manifold corruptions of the last Congress we have from this Congress the evidence in many things of a wholesome fear of an adverse public opinion and some things in the way of repentance and reform.

A CRUSADE BEVERAGE.

Good Summer Drink for Hard Workers.

Speaking of oatmeal, an exchange remarks that a very good drink is made by putting about two spoonfuls of the meal into a tumbler of water. The Western hunters and trappers consider it the best of drinks, as it is at once nourishing, unstimulating and satisfying. It is popular in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, two and a half pounds of oatmeal being put into a pail of moderately cool water. It is much better than any of the ordinary mixtures of vinegar and molasses with water, which farmers use in haying or harvest field.

We can endorse all that is said in the above item in regard to the virtues of oatmeal water as a summer drink for men who are engaged at hot and laborious occupations. While not used by the workmen at all the rolling mills and blast furnaces, yet it is more or less largely used by the rolling mill, blast furnace and glass works men throughout the country, while in England, Wales and Scotland it is even more popular as a working drink by those engaged at hot and toilsome labors than with our workers here.

It is far more strengthening and less hurtful than the stimulating beers and ales that are commonly resorted to; while no difference to what heat the workman is subjected or what quantity of the oatmeal water he consumes it is not in the least hurtful. A little over half a pound of oatmeal to a gallon of water makes the most excellent drink, which the more temperate foreign workers at greatly use and which they assert surpasses as a beverage all that can be found in ale, beer or porter, even in those qualities for which the latter are used by men of such employment.

Dr. Wengert's Medicines

Are still going—people are beginning to know the virtues of Samson Oil the great rheumatic gem and pain slayer, and his Hepatica Pills and Blood Purifier. They have been here only a few weeks yet have gained already a grand reputation.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

War Imminent Between Turkey and Persia.

Prof. Gneist to Prepare a History of the U. S. Constitution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

War Imminent Between Turkey and Persia.

LONDON, June 24.—The relations between Turkey and Persia are not friendly. It appears that the Persian Government has refused to compel the return to the Turkish territory of a tribe numbering 2,000 families which has been subject to the Porte, but escaped across the Persian frontier, and that a number of Turks have been seized and maltreated by a band of persian pilgrims.

The Turkish Government threatens to force Persia to give up the persons who have abused its subjects and to surrender the revolting tribe.

President of the Royal Geographical Society.

LONDON, June 24.—Bartle Frere having resigned the Presidency of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Harry C. Rawlinson, formerly President, has been again elected.

CANADA.

Destructive Rain-storms.

QUEBEC, June 24.—Rain-storms which lately visited this section wrought very serious damage in several parishes of the county of Beauce, particularly those of St. Joseph and St. Frederick. In some places the direction of water courses has been changed, buildings and bridges been swept away, farms inundated and covered with sand and gravel, and travel in many places seriously impeded.

St. John's Day Celebration.

MONTREAL June 24.—St. Jean Baptiste Day was successfully celebrated in this city to-day. About 10,000 persons took part in the procession, including about forty American societies with thirty bands of music.

GERMANY.

The Roman Catholic Conference.

BERLIN, June 24.—Ten Prussian Bishops are in attendance upon the Roman Catholic Conference at Fulda. The Sees of Cologne, Posen and Treves are represented by deputies, the Bishops of those places being in prison.

History of the U. S. Constitution.

Prof. Gneist is about to proceed to America for the purpose of searching the archives of the American Union for information to aid him in preparing a history of the Constitution of the United States. While in Washington he will be the guest of President Grant.

SPAIN.

Belmont Surrendered to Carlists.

MADRID, June 14.—The Carlists made an attack upon Belmont yesterday, and the garrison, to avoid the burning of the place, surrendered. The insurgents made a demand upon the authorities for $6,000, and took several persons as hostages for its payment. They were followed and overtaken by the Republican troops, who killed twenty of their number.

NEW YORK.

Merchants Opposed to the New Bankrupt Law.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1 874.

Card from Italian Laborers.

The Italian Co-operative Laborers, in a published card, say: "We claim the right to put such a price upon our labor as may seem to us best. We number 2,700 artisans and laborers, under seventy-two foremen, and having heard that a large number of contracts have been taken at panic prices by builders who cannot proceed with their work, because of the existing and threatening strikes, we hold ourselves ready to undertake any contract or to furnish the necessary force at reasonable rates, guaranteeing that the prices agreed upon at our headquarters shall be adhered to during the season, or till the work is done, with good security for the fulfillment of our contract. We claim to be good and useful members of society, and all we ask is to be allowed to work in peace. The record will show that of 90,000 lodgers in the station houses in the first quarter of 1874, only twenty-seven were Italians, and only seventeen of our laborers have been arrested since January 1st.

Opposition to the Newspaper Law.

A communication has been received by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange from the Cincinnati Board of Trade, requesting that the attention of the members be directed to certain resolutions adopted by that board disapproving of the act to amend and supplement the existing bankrupt law now awaiting the signature of the President, as some of its provisions are opposed to the business interest of the country, and as a whole will not meet the approval of the mercantile community.

Sale of Scranton Coal.

At the auction sale of Scranton coal to-day 25,000 tons were sold, as follows: Steamboat, 5,000 tons, $4.87½@4.90; grate, 5,000 tons, $5; egg, 5,000 tons, $5 72½@5.75; stove, 5,000 tons, $5.65; chestnut, 5,000 tons, $4.67½@4.62½.

POLITICAL.

Anti-Monopoly Convention in Iowa.

DES MOINES, June 24.—The Anti-Monopoly State Convention met here to-day. W. T. Shaffer was elected temporary chairman, and made a speech, in which he characterized both the old parties as corrupt beyond all redemption. He alluded to Congress, national politics, and denounced the protective tariff as a curse to the country, as it has built up monopolies in the East at the expense of the West. The national bank monopoly is a fraud and the patent rights system a fiend. The country relies on a new party to right these wrongs and carry Iowa by ten thousand majority. He cared not so much for the ability as the honesty of the candidates.

The usual committees were then appointed. The Convention then adjourned till 2 P. M.

Republican Congressional Conventions in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Harmer has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth District. His opponent was Leonard Meyers, the present Congressman from the Third District. The new apportionment threw both into the Fifth District. The vote was: Harmer, 100; Meyers, 48.

In the Second District Charles O'Neil was nominated.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

LONDON, June 24.—The Summer meeting at New Castle-upon-Tyne commenced yesterday. The Northumberland plate was run for to-day and won by Lily Agnes.

Aquatic.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 24.—The Shell race between Scharff and Ten Eyck, announced to take place this afternoon, was postponed until 7:30 to morrow morning, in consequence of rough water.

Base Ball.

BOSTON, June 24.—Bostons, 10; Chicagos, 2

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., June 25, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States and the eastern portion of the lower lake region, generally clear and continued warm weather during the day, with light, variable winds and slight changes in the barometer.

The lower Missouri river will fall during Thursday.

THE LATEST NEWS.

—The Massachusetts Legislature has passed the liquor license bill.

—The President and Mrs. Grant will leave Washington for West Virginia to-day.

—St. Jean Baptiste Day was celebrated by the French citizens of St. Anne, Ill., yesterday.

—Lyman K. Bass has declined the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

—The malt house of Chas. L. Epps & Co., in Chicago, was burned on Tuesday night. Loss $20,000.

—There was a great crowd of Senators and Representatives at the White House yesterday to take leave of the President.

—Alexander's sale of thorough bred and trotting colts came off on Wednesday at his farm near Spring Station, Ky. There was a large attendance of buyers from all parts of the country, principally from New York city, Colonel McDaniel getting the finest animal. There was sold a full brother of Harry Bassett at $4,700. There were fifty thorough bred yearlings sold at an average of $628, the trotters at about $400 average. The total sales were $40,000.

THE CAPITAL.

Resignation of Postmaster General Creswell.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1874.

Postmaster General Creswell this morning tendered his resignation in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Sir: After more than five years of continuous service I am constrained, by a proper regard for my private interests, to resign the office of Postmaster General, and to request that I may be relieved from duty as soon as it may be convenient for you to designate my successor. For the generous confidence and support which you have uniformly extended to me in my efforts to discharge my duty I shall not attempt to express the full measure of my gratitude. It is sufficient to say that my relations, official and personal, with yourself and with every one of my colleagues of the Cabinet, have always been of the most agreeable and satisfactory character to me.

Rest assured that I shall continue to give to your administration my most cordial support, and that I shall ever deem it an honor to be permitted to subscribe myself sincerely and faithfully your friend,

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL.

To the President.

To which the President replied as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 24.—My Dear Sir: As I expressed to you verbally this morning when you tendered your resignation of the office of Postmaster General, it is with the deepest regret to me that you should have felt such a course necessary. You are the last of the original members of the Cabinet named by me as I was entering upon my present duties, and it makes me feel as if old associations were being broken up that I had hoped might continue through my official life. In separating officially I have but two hopes to express, first, that I may get a successor who will be as faithful and efficient in the performance of the duties of the office you resign; and, second, a personal friend that I can have the same attachment for. Your record has been satisfactory to me, and I know will so prove to the country at large.

Yours very truly,
U. S. GRANT.

Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General.

SYRACUSE.

The Church Disaster

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 24.—Fourteen dead bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Central Baptist Church, the floors of which fell last night during a festival. Of the injured two died to-day, and others are not expected to live, while several will be crippled for life. The number of minor casualties is nearly or quite one hundred, among them about a dozen persons with broken limbs and ribs. The cause of the disaster was defective construction of the building. The supporting truss was composed of planks spiked together. The excitement in the community continues very great.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—The steamships Oder, City of Limerick, Macedonia, India and Humboldt, from New York, have arrived out.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Meeting Yesterday Afternoon—Resignation of Mr. Case—Objections From Colored Men—Appointments of Committees.

A meeting of the new County Republican Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the Lincoln Club rooms, Mr. Jacob Reese, presiding. The list of new members was read, when the following resignation of Mr. Frank P. Case, one of the Secretaries of this Committee, was read and accepted:

PITTSBURGH, June 22, 1874.

Jacob Reese, Chairman Executive Committee 1874—5.

DEAR SIR: Having labored to the best of my ability as a Secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of the county for several years, and my time being now wholly occupied, I beg leave to be relieved of the duty to which I see I have again been kindly appointed.

Very truly yours,
FRANK P. CASE.

The report of Dr. Gross, Chairman of the Financial Committee, accompanied by a check for $497.65, for balance of account was read and accepted.

A Committee of nine to revise the list of Committeemen, as already published, and to pass upon and submit applications for membership, will be appointed and made public in to-day's papers. The decision of this Committee as to the eligibility of any one proposed will be final. Mr. J. Rider was appointed Secretary, vice Case, resigned.

A large number of Masons left the Union Depot yesterday morning to attend the celebration at Wellsville, Ohio. The delegations were from Allegheny Commandery No. 38; Tancred No. 38, and Jacques DeMolay No. 3, of Little Washington. The line was commanded by Capt. G. W. Batchelor, C. G. of the Pittsburgh Commandery.

Mr. J. J. Loomis, a colored member, obtained the floor and said that he had carefully scanned the published list of members and had failed to find the name of a single colored man on any of the Committees, except the Committee at Large, which is entirely proper, as the colored men, and so far as he knew there were no duties attached to it. He considered it an empty honor, and, speaking in behalf of the colored men, said if they could not be treated as men they did not want on any of the Committees. On the Committee at Large he found the names of good and true colored Republicans, men who had worked hard and faithfully for their party, and they were rewarded with insignificant positions where there would be nothing to do.

Mr. Reese and Mr. Magee both explained that the committee was an important one. Mr. Pulpress of Allegheny said he had no aversion to being made the recipient of positions of some honor but that he was always ready and willing to work for the advancement of the interests of the party. Mr. Isaac Morton, also a colored member, said that inasmuch as he was a member of the Committee at Large he would consider himself a member of all the Committees and act accordingly. When the Finance Committee met he would be present and take part in its deliberations as though he belonged to it, and would follow the same course as to other committees. Being at large he felt at liberty to attend all meetings and would do so. The gentleman's really humorous speech was heartily applauded. The matter was further discussed and finally dropped with the understanding that it would be attended to by the committee of nine on revision.

On motion of Mr. Negley the Chairman was instructed to appoint the usual sub-committees and announce them at the next meeting.

Mr. Magee moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Frank P. Case for the very faithful and efficient manner in which he had for several years past discharged the onerous duties of working Secretary of the committee.

Mr. Reese said that it gratified him to put the motion, because Mr. Case had been a hard worker, and was a faithful, true-hearted fellow. The motion was then unanimously adopted, and the Committee adjourned.

DEMOCRACY.

Yesterday's Conventions—All Quiet Along the Line—Happy Peace in the Household —Coming up to the Mark Gingerly.

Yesterday's fervent heat, while it could not altogether prevent the assembling of the Dem. Conventions assigned for the day, did literally and figuratively take the starch out of the delegates. The result was visible in the insipidity which marked the proceedings of the gatherings. The plans had been prepared by the leaders, and when submitted to the delegates, were accepted without a murmur. The cheery, untamed spirits of the unscrified of the olden time was absent, and the pleasant little scrimmages, which have in the bygone been the most absorbingly interesting portion of the convention proceedings, was not manifest.

The result of the day's doings may be epitomized:

In the Forty-second Senatorial District (North Side), Mr. Malcolm Hay was chosen delegate to the State Convention, and nominations were postponed until September 24.

In the Forty-third District, Mr. D. O. Barr was selected for a similar honor, and the Convention adjourned.

In the Forty-fourth District, Mr. John Routh was nominated for Senator and Mr. John B. Guthrie designated to go to the State Convention. That was all.

In the Forty-fifth District, Dr. E. A. Wood had no opposition for Senator, and 'Squire John P. Heisel was instructed to put in an appearance at the State Convention.

In the Fourth Legislative District, Messrs. J. M. Carson, S. F. Patterson, J. R. Thornton and Joseph Hays were named as Legislative candidates, and Messrs. J. F. Cunningham, T. G. O'Leary, Charles Mehlig and Pat Koley credentialed for the State Convention.

In District No. 5, Mr. S. P. Large of Elizabeth and Goldeb Ludwig of Glendale were named for Assembly, and Daniel McCurdy and Ed. Eichenlaub selected for the State Convention.

In the Sixth District, David Rogers of Mansfield, Andrew Large of Mifflin, and Jerome S. Bonnett of Chartiers were nominated for Assembly, and Henry Large and J. S. Bonnett selected for the State Convention.

This left but two districts to be supplied, and the delegates to these, impressed with the grave responsibilities of the occasion, met not in the heat of the day, but when evening shades tempered the atmosphere.

Those representing District No. 1, Allegheny, met at City Hall and selected Messrs. J. H. Stewart, Jos. S. Lare and W. S. Reno, as delegates to the State Convention, but dodged nominations until September 2.

In the Second District, Pittsburgh, the delegates held a pow wow at the Court House, but when it appeared there had been enough oil used to prevent destructive friction, the Convention resolved to hold over until this evening.

Accidents.

Last evening Mr. Wm. Hunter, was thrown from a horse he was riding, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, and been severely injured. The animal was frightened by a dog.

As two little sons of Mr. John Urben, a Wylie avenue butcher, were out riding last evening in a buck waggon drawn by a pony, they collided with another vehicle at the corner of Wylie avenue and Chatham street and the pony becoming frightened ran away, throwing the boys out and overturning an Indian tobacco sign. The lads were not injured, but the pony was hurt some.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

—A *live* man can get a good situation at 104 Fourth avenue. See want column.

—All traces of Chief Clark's office, in the front part of the Allegheny Mayor's office were removed yesterday.

—The Apron Festival in Excelsior Hall, Allegheny City, to-night and to-morrow night, promises to be an enjoyable affair.

—The bottom of a loaded coal barge, moored at the Allegheny end of the Suspension bridge, split yesterday afternoon and the barge sank.

—James Dunn, who was arrested on Thursday night for committing a robbery at the Union Depot on Saturday, was sent up yesterday for trial.

—They are troubled now about the Second avenue act. It is somewhat different from the Penn avenue act, but the decision, it is thought, will effect both.

—Frank Tola, the Bohemian, who was sun struck in Allegheny on Tuesday, while excavating a cellar, was sent to the West, Penn. Hospital yesterday.

—The roof of a house on Middle street, Allegheny, was discovered to be on fire last evening. The fire was extinguished before but slight damage was done.

—On Tuesday morning the residence of John Buechla, on Troy Hill, was broken into, during the absence of the family, and a watch valued at $50 and 50 cents in money stolen.

—*St. Nicholas*, for July, is full from beginning to end of good things for the young. It is decidedly the best children's paper now published. Scribner & Co., New York, are the proprietors.

—On Tuesday night the residence of Mr. McMasters, hatter, on Federal street, this city, was entered by thieves who went into his bedroom, and from his pants stole a sum of money without wakening him.

—Last evening about five o'clock two men were thrown from a buggy at the corner of Penn and Sixteenth streets, and both very severely injured about the head; one of them was named Baldwin, and keeps a saloon on Water street.

—A hearing was had before Register Gray yesterday, in the Kennedy will case. A brother and the widow of deceased testified as to the "flighty" condition of deceased's mind some time before he died. The hearing was adjourned over.

—On Tuesday night the feed store of R. H. Conway, on Carson street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and Eisle's grocery store, on Twelfth street, South, were forced open by burglars, but at neither place was anything carried off.

—The Rob Roy oil well, on the McClymon's farm, Karns City, was torpedoed Tuesday, and in the first twenty-four hours flowed six hundred barrels. She is considered by parties who know her best, to be the best "boss" well of the lower oil regions.

—The appropriation made to pay the expense of the Board of Revision is exhausted, and some of the members who have not succeeded in getting their pay do not feel happy over the prospect of being compelled to put up without any compensation at all.

—The *College Journal* No. 8 vol. 5 for June, neat and interesting as it always is, is punctually out. We commend it to favor and patronage. It is creditable to the Western University students, by whom it is chiefly edited, the faculty occasionally helping them.

—A meeting of the directors of the Bloomfield (Sixteenth ward) public school was held on Tuesday evening, when they elected Mr. Joyce Principal, and Misses Lizzie Rumford, Agnes Sweeney, Fanny Cuddy, Lizzie McGovern, Lucilla Bell and Annie Myers as assistants.

—Alderman D. L. Smith of Allegheny has issued warrants for the arrest of Ludwig Miller, and half a dozen other depredating youths who it is alleged have been playing havoc with the cherry trees, strawberry beds and gooseberry bushes of Mr. John Hkug, of Sugar Camp, Reserve township.

—Mrs. Lincoln, Margaret Warden and Mary Thompson, who were arrested on Tuesday night on a charge of keeping a bawdy house in East Liberty and selling liquor without license waived a hearing yesterday afternoon before Mayor Blackmore and each gave bail in the sum of $500 for trial at court.

—W. J. Orr, Rev. S. A. Taggart, W. K. Jennings and H. K. Porter, left last evening for Dayton, to attend the National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association which meets in that city to-day. Rev. Mr. Taggart is the Secretary of the Convention. The remainder are delegates from the Pittsburgh Association.

—A large number of Masons left the Union Depot yesterday morning to attend the celebration at Wellsville, Ohio. The delegations were from Allegheny Commandery No. 38; Tancred No. 38, and Jacques DeMolay No. 3, of Little Washington. The line was commanded by Capt. G. W. Batchelor, C. G. of the Pittsburgh Commandery.

—A course of biographical, historical, scientific and miscellaneous lectures has been instituted at the Workhouse by Superintendent Cordier and Chaplain Fuller, for the benefit of the prisoners. Professor Langley has already received an address on astronomy, which was received with manifestations of gratification, and it is thought this new scheme for the instruction of those in confinement will be highly beneficial.

—Minnie Moore, who was but recently released from the Penitentiary, was arrested again yesterday for stealing a water proof cloak, a new shinz suit and watch from the residence of a gentleman where she had been permitted to stay all night, on the strength of an allegation that she had taken a Minersville instead of an Ormsby car and at midnight almost found herself several miles from home. She was committed to jail for trial. When arrested she had the chintz suit on.

—A telegram from Williamsport was received yesterday by United States Marshal Hall announcing the arrest of Reuben Lesh near that place. Lesh is a well known and skilful dodger of the law. In the early part of 1872 he succeeded in passing himself off as a revenue officer, and managed to collect large sums of money in Luzerne county. At last he was arrested and placed in the Williamsport jail. From this place he succeded in making his escape in June, 1872, and until last Sunday succeeded in eluding the officers of the Government. On that day Deputy Marshal J. W. Slocum succeeded in arresting Reuben in Luzerne county, and he is now in the Williamsport jail for the second time.

PERSONAL.

—Prof. I. N. Stephenson has been elected Principal of the Thirty-seventh ward schools, Wilkins District. Prof. Stephenson was Principal of the Third ward schools for six years, and is one of the most thorough and successful educators in the city.

NOT AFFECTED.

Judge White's Decision—The Streets Where the Improvements Can Go On.

The decision of the Court in relation to the Penn Avenue Act, only affects contracts given out since the first of January, 1873. Consequently work on the following streets can go on as the contracts were all let last year:

Names.	Estimated cost.	Bonds issued.	Probable bonds further am't required.
Bedford Av.....	$105,000	75,000	30,000
Butler St.....	160,000	124,600	35,400
Brownsville Av.....	150,000	72,600	77,400
Carson St.....	170,000	110,000	60,000
Elsworth Ave.....	170,000	100,000	70,000
Forbes St., No. 1...4250,000		258,000	170,000
Forbes St., No. 2....	65,000		65,000
Fifth Ave.....	450,000	440,000	10,000
Hiland Ave.....	150,000	119 500	30,500
Hiland Ave. No. 2..	75,000	42,000	33,000
Liberty Ave.....	400,000	368,300	31,700
Lincoln Ave.....	180,000	152,200	29,800
Main St.....	38,000	23,400	14,600
Second Ave.....	350,000	150,000

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THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾@111¾.

THE public meetings of citizens, in opposition to heavy taxes, are increasing in number. Unless statements are made to satisfy the people, there are breakers ahead.

WHILE feeling has moderated, there is still very earnest and violent movements in progress in France, to secure supremacy for the several political parties. The Bonapartists are admitted to be working with great shrewdness, and are making substantial gains.

THE total bonded debt of the city is given at $11,944,373 67. Against this there are assets of various kinds, that reduce the maximum. But against this, is the fact that some of the improvements will require more bonds. Taking $175,000,000 as city valuation, and we have $12,250,000 as the maximum of allowable debt. It will be seen, therefore, that we have no margin to go upon.

THE State Temperance Convention, at Library Hall, yesterday, was largely attended, and the exercises were very interesting. Various phases of the movement were considered by able speakers, and the discussions were marked by research, clear thought and intense fervor. We doubt if a Convention in the interest of temperance was ever more entirely successful in all the elements of attendance, intelligent discussion and earnest feeling.

THE announcement of the resignation of Hon. John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General, was entirely unlooked for, and coming so soon after the adjournment of Congress, will occasion surprise throughout the country. "A proper regard for private interests" is the reason assigned. Mr. Creswell was the last member of the original cabinet of President Grant, which fact is alluded to in the President's letter accepting the resignation. The correspondence, which appears in another column of the GAZETTE, is very friendly, regrets and compliments being exchanged on both sides. Mr. Creswell's successor has not yet been named.

WE fear there is more than we imagined in this third term agitation. The Washington *Republican* is out in an article, boldly advocating it. Among other things it says: "Frequent changes in the Executive have a tendency to make the policy of the country, both foreign and domestic, fluctuating and unstable. The magnitude of the interests now dependant on the conduct of the Government makes constancy to a settled policy of the greatest importance." All this may be true. It is also clear that there is nothing in the written law of the country prohibiting it. But we are very certain that there must be a vast deal of corruption employed to induce the people to accept any person for a third term. And if the impression gets out that it is being sought, by the friends of President Grant, in his behalf, there will be trouble.

THE closing of Congress was attended with the usual hand shaking and friendly expressions of regard between members. The Senate refused to confirm Shepherd as one of the Commissioners, to govern the District of Columbia. This was a most excellent thing, as Shepherd, whatever he may be personally, represented the Ring element, that managed the pavement and other contracts in the city of Washington. There is much good attributable to the session of Congress just closed, and this is as much seen in what may be termed corrective legislation, as in anything else. It is a vast deal to have opened up and remedied the District of Columbia abuse, to have rectified the moiety and customs evils, and to have shut down on the multitude of lobby schemes that were ready to spring. Much time was occupied with useless debate, but there was, nevertheless, a vast amount of work. Not less than eight distinct bills or reports on the currency question were acted on. So with much other legislation,—the diversity of sentiment necessitated a large amount of labor that did not clearly reveal itself in actually completed laws.

THE exact bearing of the Canadian reciprocity on the tariff, may be seen, when we notice that it provides that from the 1st of July, 1875, to the 30th of June, 1876, duties on articles imported from Canada shall be two-thirds of the amount charged on imports from other countries; from July 1st, 1875, to June 30th, 1877, Canadian imports are to be charged one-third that from other countries; and after the latter date all imports from Canada shall be free. In the list of articles to be imported free after the last named date we have, axles, all kinds; boots and shoes of leather; boot and shoe making machines; buffalo robes, dressed and trimmed; cotton grain bags; cotton denims; cotton jeans, unbleached; cotton drillings, unbleached; cotton tickings; cotton plaids; cottonades, unbleached; cabinet ware and furniture, or parts thereof; carriages, carts, wagons, and other wheeled vehicles and sleighs, or parts thereof; fire engines, or parts thereof; left covering for boilers; gutta-percha belting and tubing; iron, bar, hoop, pig, puddled, rod, sheet, or scrap; iron nails, spikes, bolts, tacks, brads, or sprigs; iron castings; india rubber belting and tubing; locomotives for railways, or parts thereof; lead, sheet or pig; leather sole or upper; leather, harness, and saddlery of; mill, or factory, or steamboat fixed engines and machines, or parts thereof; and many other articles, the import of which will directly conflict with the prosperity of our manufacturers. The requirement that Canada shall enlarge and extend her canals is one that she will be glad to make, as a means of attracting our commerce. We caution our manufacturers that this treaty insidiously attacks their prosperity, and seeks their destruction.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The Legislative Conventions of the Democratic party were held yesterday, and the result is a series of nominations—good, bad and indifferent. In Mr. Newmyer's District, John Routh, conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was nominated, without opposition. He is popular with the traveling public, but does not expect, of course, to be elected. As against Senator Humphreys, Dr. E. A. Wood has been put in nomination. He was, for a time, editor of the *Herald* on the South Side, and is spoken of as a strong man. Senator Humphreys, however, has so many elements of strength in his favor that he will [illegible] worthy his steel. It [illegible] can-

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Carson and S. F. Patterson, are selected for the North Side, and J. P. Thornton and Joseph Hays for the South Side. In this list, Carson is understood to be pitted against Morrison, and Patterson against Wainwright. On the South Side, the Republican competitors of Thornton and Hays are Lawrence and McCord. We do not anticipate any difficulty, as regards the majority of our candidates in the Fourth District, although Patterson is rumored as likely to receive support from the temperance people. Between the rivers, S. Large of Elizabeth, and Gottlieb Ludwig, of Glendale, were nominated. One is a regular Democratic politician, and the other is set up to catch the German vote. We do not see the slightest difficulty in defeating these candidates. Messrs. Christy and Sample are the Republican candidates in this district. On the South Side, the Sixth Assembly District, David Rogers and Andrew Large were nominated, and are opposed by A. B. Young and George Archibald. The latter are good men, and Mr. Young served a term very acceptably in the Legislature. He will certainly be elected. The chief contest will be between Archibald and Rogers.

In regard to the other Legislative nominations, in the Third District, Mr. Peter Zorn, a member of Select Council, was nominated without opposition, and will doubtless be elected, as this is wholly a Democratic district. There was not, however, such plain sailing in the other two districts. The meetings of the Conventions were held last night, and after a review of the situation, the North Siders concluded to postpone the selection of a ticket for that section until September 2d. In the Second Pittsburgh district the clans could come to no agreement, further than to adjourn until to-night—and in the meantime vigorous efforts are being made to harmonize.

A FOOLISH PRETENSE.

One of the resolutions adopted in the Democratic County Convention arrogates to that party the reduction of taxation, if it is entrusted with political power. Clearly defined and reasonable hopes of reform are worthy of attention, and had the Democracy offered any such, we would have gladly recognized their value. We can imagine promises they really might have made that would have been worth something. We appreciate their announcement of fidelity to the new Constitution, and yet we do not imagine that they appreciate the excellence of that instrument more than the mass of Republicans do. But when they promise a reduction of taxation, they hold out a delusive hope, and are simply dishonest. A few references to actual facts will make this plain.

The cost of streets improved or in course of improvement, under the Penn avenue act, may be safely put at $4,500,000. The interest on these, at seven per cent., will be $315,000 a year, and the ten per cent. for sinking fund, $450,000 more. The new water works are in progress, and will cost, when completed, from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000. The interest on these bonds will be at least $400,000 yearly. Then we have our railroad bonds, City Hall bonds, local debts, and other items. To provide for all these, including sinking funds, at least $2,000,000 will be required annually. We have, also, our ward and high schools, fire department, police, and city government. Thus in what is so established as claimants on the resources of the city that it cannot be shaken off, we have a large sum of money to provide, no matter who is in power. And because this is so, taxes will be high, whether Democrats or Republicans are in power. We admit the desirability of reduced taxes, and insist that the people have a clear right to know exactly what their taxes go for; but we deny that the Democracy can reduce them, or that they think they can.

Again, the elections this Fall do not turn on city officials. We have no officer of the city to elect. County officials have nothing to do with city taxes. They can rectify any wrongs there may be in the county taxation, but there is little or no complaint in that direction. But members of Congress or of the Legislature have little or nothing to do with city taxation. It is only in a constrained and indirect sense that they have anything whatever to do with the subject. Hence, in this direction, there is nothing in their claim. What, then, does this assumption mean? Simply this, that knowing the people to be dissatisfied with the increase of taxation, it is assumed that a blind and empty promise to relieve them will induce a general forgetfulness of facts, and a bland acceptance of Democracy. They hang out a hook that is not even baited, and ask the people to swallow it. We submit that all this is a method of trifling with the intelligence of the people, and that whoever will do this, will also trifle with their confidence as well. Had the Democracy contented themselves with such promises as there was reasonable hope of their keeping, it might have been well. But, true to their old instincts, they promise everything, and can in any event, do nothing.

BUTLER'S DEFENSE.

When Representative Butler makes a speech, no matter what the subject, we are quite sure to be treated to a dissertation on the utter lack of moral sense on his part. That he puts himself in unfortunate attitudes, as the glaring defender of what is unpopular, is true; but that it originates in a lack of appreciation of what is moral and right is not precisely correct. Butler's career shows him to be a bold, independent man, somewhat reckless in the means he employs to make a point, but at the same time true to certain fundamental doctrines that underlie government and society. He puts his worst side forward, and is reckless in courting adverse criticism. He despises hypocrisy, and if he indulges it, he is a very remarkable man.

But whatever the man may be, he has made certain statements, and announced certain principles, in what has been termed his defense, that are worthy more attention than they are entirely likely to obtain. He proclaims the necessity for rigid customs laws, and for their enforcement. He illustrates this by the declaration, backed by references to documents and records, that Phelps, Dodge & Co., have been, for years, systematic violators of the customs laws, and that to avoid prosecuting them, those laws were changed while Chase was Secretary of the Treasury. More specifically he affirms that Phelps, Dodge & Co., imported lead, tin, and copper, moulded in the form of statuary, in order to avail themselves of exemption from duties under the law permitting statuary to be imported free of duty. This is true or false. If true, no matter what or who Butler is, he makes a very damaging case against the integrity of that firm. If they imported lead, tin and copper, which were dutiable, as statuary, which was not dutiable, and melted this tin, lead and copper, and so shaped it as to sell it as a regular article of commerce, they violated the customs laws, and defrauded the Government, no matter how clearly they came within the technical provisions of the law. There was intent to defraud. To have imported statuary as such, and sold it as such, would have been compliance with law. But to import as undutiable statuary, what was sold as dutiable lead, tin and copper, is clearly fraud. It matters not who or what Butler is,—this is a damaging fact, if it be a fact.

While we have condemned the persecutions of business men by such persons as Jayne, and believe that the moiety system has been corrupted and abused, we have not coincided with the views of the New York press, that entire trust could be reposed in the honor of certain business men. There have evidently been those who have skillfully availed themselves in the Jayne case to open wide the doors of the Custom House. Phelps, Dodge & Co. were put forward as the best of their class, and as least open to criticism. Back of these were others who would not be gratified to have their affairs investigated. If these specially excellent men are not above reproach, few of their class are. Butler declares, openly, freely, and positively that this firm has been guilty of willful, conscious, and flagrant violation of the law. They must, in order to save themselves, [illegible]e forward with a statement in answer [illegible] Abuse of Butler is not an answer [illegible]ent. Let us hear, then, from [illegible] & Co.

POLITICAL NOTES.

SAYS a Georgia editor: "We fling proudly at our masthead, to-day, the name of Colonel P. Sluggins as our choice for the next Legislature."

HON. JOHN T. HEARD has been nominated Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in Missouri by a convention of which he was the chairman and which had no members.

GOV. MOSES, of South Carolina, has informed a newspaper correspondent with ill-concealed exultation that he is certain of re-election because his constituents are unable to read. The Governor is also proud to say that he knows what contingent funds are for, and has improved his knowledge.

THE friends of the Hon. George M. Stearns have informed the Boston *Herald* that he positively declines to think of running for Governor of Massachusetts this year. This leaves ex-Mayor Gaston and John Quincy Adams the principal candidates for the Democratic nomination.

IT seems now to be a tolerably well settled fact that General Butler will not again be a candidate for re-election to Congress; and, up to the present time, certainly, he has not thrown his influence in favor of anybody in particular as his successor, though, for the past year or two, there has been a good deal of discreditable and servile bidding for his support in this direction. With reference to the future intentions of General Butler, we find that his friends are constantly asserting that it is by no means certain whether he will go for the Governorship or not. Our impression is that he means to be elected Governor of Massachusetts if that thing is possible.

PERSONAL.

THE French Government prohibits the distribution in France of photographs of the Prince Imperial.

MISS ALICE GERRY, daughter of Elbridge Gerry, of Maine, was married in Paris, June 10th, to A. Melville Patterson, of Baltimore.

CHARLES SUMNER'S grave at Mt. Auburn is entirely unmarked, and the Boston *Gazette* suggests that while a suitable monument is building, the sacred spot should be marked in some way so that visitors would have no trouble in finding it.

THE death is announced of Sir William Marteus, the oldest member, as it is believed, of Her Majesty's State household. Sir William was for many years Gentleman Usher to the Queen and Usher of the Sword of State, and had held a post in the household under four successive sovereigns. He was about eighty-six years of age.

SENATOR CARPENTER publishes a letter on the bill recently before Congress to permit suits to be brought in the District of Columbia for libel, against newspapers not published in the District. He thinks he should not be singled out by the press for special criticism, and contends that parties in the district should not be compelled to take their witnesses to the State where the newspaper is published in order to obtain redress.

MR. GLADSTONE not only employs the time afforded by his temporary retirement from public life in literary work, but he has recently appeared at Queensferry, near his country seat, Harwarden Castle, in the capacity of an arbitrator in a dispute between the owner of an adjoining colliery and his men. The colliers had struck on account of a contemplated reduction of 15 per cent. in their wages, and demanded the discharge of four men who had remained at their work. The ex-Premier told them plainly that if "any workman choose to work for nothing in the face of a thousand other men, he has as good a right to do so as the thousand have to say what they will work for."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

"GRASSHOPPER PRICES" is what they say in Iowa when they mean cheap.

NEW ORLEANS is madly revelling in the joys of shrimps and soft-shell crabs.

BEECHER says that we are all like Rhode Island greenings; that the world is the better for our "slips."

A WEASEL entered the hennery of a fowl-fancier of Dubuque, Iowa, on Saturday night, and sucked the blood of 183 chickens.

A NINE-YEAR-OLD GIRL in Newburyport, Mass., is doing a great business at catching woodchucks by lying down near their holes and seizing them by the nape of the neck when they come out.

A BARN and its contents, namely: two horses, a new crop of barley, a large amount of hay and farming utensils, belonging to Nathan Brown, were burned near Lebanon, Ohio, on Tuesday. The loss will be about $8,000.

MR. BERGH proposes, as a human measure, to persons wishing to get rid of their dogs, that they bring them to his office, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, where they will be despatched and buried, we suppose, as decently as possible.

ONE of the provisions in the Sundry Appropriation bill appropriates $15,000 to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the official records of the war of the rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate armies. Some of these will, no doubt, prove valuable in settling mooted questions of history; and the publication of all of them will prevent the manufacture of any new "official records" for political purposes. Moreover, the loss of the originals would not be such a serious matter if copies had been officially published as it would be now.

A LETTER from London says: The Archbishop of Canterbury's bill for better regulation is likely to lead to very serious consequences. A bill has been prepared, it is rumored, under the direct inspiration of the Queen, and is intended to shock the Ritualistic practices now so largely prevalent. The Ritualists are furious about it, and declare that if it is carried, the immediate consequence will be the secession of a large number, both of clergymen and laymen, from the Established Church, and the organization of a church of their own, with one or two of the ex-Colonial Bishops at their head.

THE Lebanon (Ky.) *Standard* says: "The nine lives of a cat are proverbial, but a cat belonging to Mr. James Abell found them all too few one day last week. In fact, a blank lizard with which she came in [illegible] nine and went her one contact saw he[illegible] quietly passing better. The lizard, wi[illegible] at once by, was snapped up by pussy, and retaliated by planting its fangs in her cheeks. The cat threw herself upon her back, and put her paws to work in trying to make the lizard let go, but in vain. The reptile hung on undismayed by the scratching it received, and only loosed its hold when the spectator of this singular combat interfered. The lizard was despatched. The cat soon became deathly sick and vomited freely, and the next day she died."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE Lingards have returned from California.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS has safely arrived in Liverpool.

IT is reported that the present season will be Miss Adelaide Phillipps' last in public.

MAGGIE MITCHELL will travel next season with a dramatic company of her own selection.

"Do you like the piano?" some one asked Theophile Gautier. "I prefer it to the guillotine," was the reply of the poet.

MISS ELIZA JOHNSTONE, an extremely clever little actress, will accompany the English comedian Toole to this country.

AFTER the death of Parepa, Carl Rosa threw up all of his engagements and sought solace for his sorrow in France. He has returned to London.

MISS FANNIE HAYWARD, late of the Grand Opera House, New York, was recently robbed of a $700 diamond cross, presented to her by Mr. George L. Fox, the clown.

MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY'S costume as "Siebel" in Faust still agitates the Milwaukee mind. "It was simple and neat," says a local scribe, "yet there were the sacrilegious tights."

THE great organ in Trinity church, New York, one of the finest instruments in the country, is about to be enlarged and improved by the introduction of a number of new stops—including a *vox humana*—and several composition pedals.

J. BRANDISI, the tenor of the Holman Opera Company, was arrested for smuggling and fined $108, at Detroit, Michigan, on June 3, having brought clothing over from Canada without paying duties.

THE incredible story is told that a Chicago pork merchant became so enamored of Lucca, whom he saw in an opera recently, that he bribed a supe to steal what a Chicago reporter calls the "neat little mud-slingers, which she wore as *Mignon*, and gave him $100 for them.

MR. W. J. FLORENCE, Mr. Bateman and other American theatricals were at the farewell dinner given to Toole, the English commedian, by the London Temple Club. In response to a toast complimentary to our stage, Mr. Florence predicted a warm welcome to Mr. Toole by the citizens of New York beyond his merits as an actor, in remembrance of the hospitality experienced by Miss Bateman, Charlotte Cushman, Mrs. Florence, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Jefferson and other American artists while on their professional visits in Great Britain.

LITERARY CHAT.

A CURIOUS collection of letters will shortly be sold in Paris—the love correspondence of the Duc de Richelieu.

ONE million copies, it is said, of a Sunday School music book, entitled "Pure Gold," have been sold in the past four years.

A GRADUATE of the Yale class of '72, named Stimson, has just carried away the highest prize, $2,500, from the Academy of Beaux Arts, Paris.

PROF. VON RANKE is engaged in re-editing his "History of the Popes," with reference to the relations between Pio Nono and the German Empire.

WE understand that the Greek government have agreed to build a museum at Athens for the reception of the antiquities lately discovered at Troy by Dr. Schliemann, who has presented them for that purpose.

ACCORDING to the "Journal General de l'Imprimerie et de la Librairie," the production of the press in France last year was 11,530 books, 3,403 musical compositions, 2,156 engravings, photographs, lithographs and maps.

THE Cobden Club intends to publish a series of essays on the systems of local taxation which prevail in different countries. The essays will fill two volumes, and the first volume will be ready at the beginning of next year.

LORD HOUGHTON'S ode on Dr. Livingstone, in the London *Times*, shows how feeble even noble bards may get in wooing an unwilling muse. Witness this sample, which forms the first verse:

The swarthy followers stood aloof,
Unled—unfathered;
He lay beneath that grassy roof,
Fresh gathered.

The Pullman Car in Rome.

The Romans have had a novelty to excite their curiosity during the past week. A "Pullman palace car" has been on exhibition at the railway station, and large numbers, from cabinet ministers to shopkeepers, have been to see it. After saying that, it is necessary to mention that tickets, or permits were issued to keep the crowd at a distance. The newspaper writers, as we judge by their articles, are delighted, and the demand is made that the American car be introduced as soon as possible on the Italian railways. The "Pullman" is now on exhibition at Naples. Whether the same plan is in action in other countries, I do not know, but here it is proposed by the proprietor to furnish the cars, and keep them in order, by receiving ten francs, to be added to the present price of a first class ticket, on such routes as that between Rome and Florence or Naples, or those in which the transit is embraced in a space of ten or twelve hours. Thus, from Florence to Rome the passengers enjoying the improved accommodations, instead of forty, would pay fifty francs. As there are for half the year so many foreign travelers of the first class who wish to have for their families every possible comfort, without regard to expense, the enterprise should be a paying one in Italy. Thus the prospect is good that by another autumn the American or other traveler will be able to take his ease, in the morable ina of a "Pullman car."

Intemperance in England.

Were we to say that intemperance has reached a magnitude in England compared with which there is nothing so flagrant in this country, it would pobably be declared that the statement was a mere exaggeration. Here, however, from a London paper of June 7, is a terrible confession, which tells all this and more. It runs thus: "Whit Monday, 1874, will probably be handed down to prosterity as the most drunken day of the nineteenth century. Never, perhaps, within the memory of the middle-aged population of London, have such horrible scenes disgraced the metropolis as were brought about by the bank holiday. Early in the afternoon the air was heavy with the gin-perfumed breath of the crowd, and towards evening every other pleasure-seeker was either drunk or getting so. Jammed together in gaudy gin-palaces, men, women, and children maudied, quarrelled, and fought from dusk to midnight. When the houses closed and turned the semi-delirious holiday-makers into the street, they became public nuisances. The day was a feast of soulless vice, a national drunken orgie." There is a wide field in England for the operations of the anti-drunken Crusaders.

Calvin an Anti-Sabbatarian.

A correspondent of the London *Spectator* has created considerable sensation in England by showing that Calvin was an anti Sabbatarian. He cites Macaulay, who says of the Puritans, in his history, that, "in defiance of the express and reiterated declarations of Luther and Calvin, they turned the weekly festival by which the Church had from primitive times commemorated the resurrection of our Lord into the Jewish Sabbath," and confirms Macaulay by calling attention to the fact that Calvin included the moral obligation of the Sabbath among *nugas pseudo prophetarum* ("the nonsense of false prophets"). He further establishes the fact that the notion of the complete identification of the Lord's Day with the Sabbath seems to have been first formally propounded in England by Dr. Bound, a Puritan divine, in 1595. As the facts show that Sabbatarianism was not a part of primitive Christianity, they are rather appalling to those holding the opposite view.

Bender Butchers Still at Large.

The Winona (Minn.) *Republican* says:—"After all the arrests that have been made of persons supposed to belong to the Bender family, who committed so many murders in Kansas, all of the family are still at large. The person arrested in Utah recently as the elder Bender, and who, it was reported, had been satisfactorily identified, proves to be a demented old man by the name of Koch. The county attorney for Labette county, Kansas, publishes a description of the senior Bender, in which the criminal is described as a man having an intelligent countenance and resembling in no way the vagrants so frequently taken for members of the Bender family. He adds that all of the Benders, notwithstanding their fiendish natures, appear agreeable and pleasant in their manners, and as they are supplied with money, it is not likely that they will be found acting the part of fools or vagrants."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1869.

ASSETS, January 1, 1873,.....$778,351 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Tilworth, P. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Cresson Springs, Cambria county Pa.

Will open for the reception of guests June 17, 1874. For other information apply or address

GEO. W. MULLIN, Proprietor.
Mountain house,
Or St. Cloud Hotel, Philada.

je10:d118

THOMSON HOUSE,

AT KANE, PA.,

On the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, situated on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,600 feet above the sea, will be open for Summer guests on May 22. Trains leave Union Depot at 2.35 A. M., arriving at Kane at 9.15 P. M. For rooms and rates apply to

R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor.
Kane, McKean Co., Pa.

je17:d12

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,

RHODE ISLAND.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

SEASON OF 1874.

This well known and popular Summer Resort, situated on the Narragansett Bay, between the cities of Providence and Newport, and well known for the excellent cuisine of the Hotel, will open for the reception of guests July 1st. Elegant Steamboats daily from Providence and Newport. Rooms can now be engaged on moderate terms, by application to

I. H. HUMPHREYS,
City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

je10:d88

RENOVO HOTEL,

A delightful and healthy

Summer Resort,

On the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, also located on the west branch of the Susquehanna river, surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, with fine trouting streams in the vicinity. Will open for the season

JUNE 22d.

Accommodations first-class and charges reasonable. Trains leave Union Depot at 8:35 A.M., arriving at Renovo 6:15 P. M. The route to Renovo is one of the most attractive and picturesque. Summer trips that can be enjoyed. Excursion tickets at reduced rates for sale at 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot. For rooms and rates, apply to

R. M. N. TAYLOR,
Proprietor.
Renovo, Clinton Co., Pa.

je1:d11

Odd Fellowship.

Ex-Vice President Colfax delivered a lecture on Odd Fellowship in America, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, Monday evening last, in the course of which he said: "In the history of Odd Fellowship, much has been written and much surmised. Some claimed for it a very ancient origin, but the best informed of the Order believed its origin to be comparatively recent—within the century. American Odd Fellowship was established fifty years ago in Baltimore, not by men distinguished for their greatness or for oratory such as commanded "listening senates," but by five men as humble as the humblest in the hall, and whose only greatness was in the warmth of their love for their fellows. These had builded better than they knew. The Order had sprung, Minerva-like, from infancy to the full usefulness of manhood. The speaker then went on in a rapid and brilliant manner to describe the inventions, discoveries and astronomical developments of this "the greatest era in the world's history," after which he said the most studious morality was inculcated in the teachings of the Order. This was a world of bigotry and calumny, but it was also a world of love and truth. When we enter the noble temple of Odd Fellowship there was found the universal fellowship of God, the universal brotherhood of man. Charity and mutual relief were cardinal principles of the Order. The speaker went on in a series of really glittering generalities to prove the virtues and beauties of the Order, and took occasion to pay the ladies of the degree of Rebecca a high compliment for their secretive powers. The chief secret of the Order was that it sent every one of its half million men back to his home a better man."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT

Reduction in Prices.

GOODS

AT UNHEARD-OF

LOW PRICES.

Hats at Less than Half Cost,
Straw Hats at 25, 37, 50 and 75c.
Boys' and Girls' Hats 50 and 75c.
Chip and Hair Hats 75, $1 and $.25

Being determined to close out balance of stock before the 4th of July, we have made these great

REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

TRIMMED

Hats and Bonnets

At less than half the usual prices

RIBBONS,

SILK NETS,

Turquoises, Laces,

All at Reduced Prices.

PARASOLS

Over Two Hundred Styles

Selling Out Very Cheap.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

Made-Up Suits

VERY CHEAP.

FANS, FANS!

Immense Stock, Reduced Prices.

OUR PRICES

Speak for Themselves.

Corsets! Corsets!

Over 100 Different Styles at Manufacturers' Prices.

SASH RIBBONS,

5 and 7 inch Sash Ribbons at 37½, 50 and 60.

UNDERWEAR

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

An inspection of our Goods and prices will amply repay Ladies about to purchase.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Net and Guipure Laces at low prices, just received and on exhibition. Call early and secure bargains.

Rosenbaum & Co.'s,

78 AND 80

MARKET ST.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, May 16, 1874.

NOTICE.

Important to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that a reduction of

10 Per Cent.

Will be made on all taxes paid before July 1st. Those who have money should call at once before the office becomes crowded.

SAMUEL KILGORE,
County Treasurer.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery

AND

MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FURNACES, RANGES,
MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD, 193 LIBERTY STREET.

OFFICE UNION BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, June 18t, 1874.

Notice to Rivermen.

Notice is hereby given to those interested in the navigation of the Allegheny river, that on and after June 20th, 1874, the channel from south abutment to pier No. 4, a distance of 212 feet will be temporarily obstructed by the false works of first span of UNION BRIDGE. The contractor will keep a RED LIGHT on works as a danger signal.

By order Board of Directors.

F. W. SMITH,
Chief Engineer.

je2:d6

MERCHANT TAILOR.

B. TIEGEL,

NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring Wear, at LOW PRICES.

MOCHA COFFEE—JUST RECEIVED in small bags for family use; also, choice old Government Java, green and roasted; for sale by JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Way Down Prices.

AT 6¼ CENTS.

New Styles Dark Calicos, Fast Colors.

AT 8¼ CENTS,

New Style Calicos, some Best Makes.

AT 8½ CENTS,

New Styles Side Band Calicos.

AT 6¼ CENTS.

FINE UNBLEACHED MUSLINS

AT 8½ CENTS,

A Yard Wide Undressed Bleached Muslin.

AT 10 CENTS.

A Very Extra Bleached Muslin Undressed.

AT 10 CENTS,

Heavy Twilled Striped Linen Crash.

AT 12½ CENTS,

Fine Heavy Bleached Muslins, extra value

AT 12½ CENTS.

Extra Value in Linen Towellings.

AT 12½ CENTS.

HEMP STAIR CARPETS.

At 15c, Very Large Towels, an extra bargain, &c., &c.
New and beautiful Styles Trimming Border Calicos.
Mourning Calicos, a very large variety.
Summer Chintzes, Morning Chintzes.
Colored Crash for Stairs.
A splendid assortment of Damask Towels in all qualities.
Table Linens, all grades.

LINEN LAP RUGS

SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

EXTRA

GOOD BARGAINS

OUR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT

OF

LADIES' PARASOLS

AND

Silk Sun Umbrellas

OFFERED AT

MARKED DOWN

PRICES.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

197 and 199

PENN AVE.

DRESS GOODS,

Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,

VERY CHEAP.

Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at

H. J. LYNCH'S,

No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.

SUMMER STOCK

A choice line at very low prices.

MATTINGS,

FANCY AND COCOA,

In the best styles and qualities.

OIL CLOTHS,

All widths, well seasoned.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

L. H. SMITH & CO.

Have removed temporarily to No. 51 Sixth street.

WILL OPEN

About April 15th at No. 49 Sixth street, with the finest assortment of

CHILSON

New Cone Furnaces

WELLMAN REFLECTOR

Grates and Stoves,

MARBELIZED

SLATE MANTELS.

ALSO

Common Fronts and Grates,

HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

REMOVAL.

The Commercial Banking Co.

Have removed to their new office, at north-west corner of Smithfield street and Third avenue.

my26:bd

REMOVAL.

The People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh has removed to its own building, No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE, next below the Safe Deposit Company.

my18:bd2

Notice---Removed.

RIEHL BROS., Philadelphia Scale and Testing Machine Works from 58 Wood to 223 Liberty street, where we have better accommodations for display of Scales and excellent arrangements for making repairs in the best manner by skilled workmen.

je8:d78

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,

Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of

Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe,

Wholesale and retail dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pieces, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.

Office & Works, 240 Rebecca Street, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW

Hats and Bonnets.

NEW RIBBONS & FLOWERS.

New Trimmings and Embroideries.

New Fancy Goods.

Infants' Merino Cloaks.
Infants' Embroidered P. K. Cloaks.
Infants' Tucked and Embroidered Slips.
Infants' Embroidered Robes.
Infants' Tucked and Embroidered Short Dresses.

Misses' Embroidered P. K. Dresses.
Misses' Embroidered P. K. Suits.
Misses' Embroidered P. K. Capes.

Boys' Embroidered P. K. Knit Suits.
Boys' Colored Linen Knit Suits.
Boys' White and Colored Waists.

Ladies' Chemise, Drawers and Night Dresses.
Ladies' White and Colored Waists.
Ladies' Tucked and Embroidered White Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Plain Skirts, &c.

Hamburg Edgings and Embroideries.
Brussels and Spanish Nets.
Beaded and Plain Vak Laces.
Gimps and Fringes, &c., &c.

Sash Ribbons, Plaid, Roman and Watered.
Crepe de Chine Scarfs, delicate shades.
Windsor Scarfs, in all the shades.

Kid Gloves, very large assortment to finest makes.
Lisle, Silk and Silk Mixed Gloves.
Kid Finish Black Silk Gloves.

Corsets from 50c upwards.
Satchels in all sizes.
Jap. Linen and Silk Fans.
Large Stock new Neck Ruchings.

Handsome assortment

FRENCH FLOWERS

Large Variety.

New Styles Hats.

In Leghorn, Chip and Neapolitan.

NOVELTIES NEW EVERY DAY

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

LINEN SUITS.

WHITE SUITS.

LINEN SUITS.

WHITE SUITS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

WHITE, ORR & CO.

25 Fifth Avenue.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Superintendent Pittsburgh Division Pennsylvania Railroad, until the 31ST INST., for the construction and supply of material for Stone Work fo Shady Lane, Ellsworth avenue and Thirty-third street Bridges.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. All proposals to be directed to the undersigned, care Superintendent Pittsburgh Division P. R. R., corner Liberty and 26th streets, where plans and specifications can be seen.

JOS. M. WILSON,
Engineer Bridges and Buildings, P. R. R.

je23:d26

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at the Office of the County Controller until the 25TH INST., inclusive, for the construction and delivery at the Court House of

Four Cast-Iron Cylindrical Columns of Good Pure Metal, to be cast in two Sections—one Plain, and the other Fluted.

Plan and Specifications can be seen at the office of the County Engineer, third story of the Court House.

je19 J. B. STILLY, County Engineer.

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
June

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Jno. J. Lee,
J. F. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Kehew,
A. J. Douthett.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN B. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 5 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, F. Haberman, A. Groetzinger, President.
JOSEPH LAUBANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from active non-borrowing accounts. 4 per cent. per annum on 2 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Nash, M. A. Sanner,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Eichbaum,
C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
W. McKee, C. Schlieper,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

Our local finances present no new feature. Interest, yesterday, continued to centre in the New York stock market, where a bull campaign in stocks has apparently commenced. The leading shares have gone careering upward, and two brokers[1] who were on the bear side, have failed. It is noticeable that there is no advance in gold. In place of this, it declined yesterday. While this is partially traceable to the large amounts of specie that must be disbursed in paying July interest, it is also worthy of remark that gold has not sympathized with the upward tendency in stocks. This proves that the inflationist features of the currency bill finally passed by Congress, are not just what they have been represented by the contractionist press. Thus we have the consolation of knowing that actual experience confirms the views we have expressed. As increased issues of currency, so far from increasing the premium on gold, has exerted no perceptible influence upon it.

A list of thirteen companies shows an aggregate of gross earnings for May, amounting to $5,025,098, against $4,622,741 for the same month of last year, being an increase of $257. The road on which the largest increase has occurred is the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which shows a gain of nearly $160,000. On other roads there is generally a slight decrease, except on the Chicago & Northwestern.

In regard to the cotton crop in this country, the reports of the Agricultural Bureau state that there is a decrease in the acreage planted of 1,057,927 acres as compared with last year. This will make an average crop this year of 3,864 294 bales, against an estimated crop of 4,200,000 bales for 1873.

Cyrus W. Field is confident that the San Francisco moneyed men will take stock and advances money for laying the Pacific cable to Japan, as soon as the survey is made. The stock will be owned in London, New York and San Francisco, and will amount to about $20,000,000.

Fears are entertained in the coal regions of a break in the combination. Should one occur, the trade would be placed in a disastrous condition, but the consumers would have reason to rejoice.

The New York *World* very wisely says: "The effect of settling the question of the amount of legal-tender notes, which has been an open one for nearly nine months past, is shown, so far as Stock Exchange operations are concerned, in what has already been said. That effect is to be regarded as wholesome, and without any qualification whatever. The uncertainty about the greenbacks is now seen by everybody to have been the strength of the attack upon all credit and business, into which the perfectly sensible bear sales of the latter half of January had long since degenerated. Similar good effects, to be shown in a willingness to embark in the regular operations of trade, are to be expected in general business. But both there and in Wall street the improvement need not be very rapid, after the first excitement of settling unsatisfactory contracts is over."

The Chicago *Tribune* disappointedly says of the same bill: "The President yesterday signed the new Currency Bill. Its only provision in it having any real significance or importance is that which fixes the maximum of legal-tender notes at $382,000,000, and prohibits the retiring of any part thereof. This we take to be the meaning of the words."

SEC 6. That the amount of the United States notes outstanding, and to be issued as a part of the circulating medium, shall not exceed the sum of $382,000,000, which said sum shall appear in each monthly statement of the public debt, and no part thereof shall be held or used as a reserve.

The language of the last clause, strictly construed, goes even farther than this. It requires that all the greenbacks in the country shall be counted every night. There must be no currency reserve whatever. The usual currency reserve under McCulloch and Boutwell, before the idea of reissuing the $44,000,000, and calling that a reserve, was considered, was from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. But there must be no reserve at all after this.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6s—1881—coupon	122	122
5-20 1867 "	114¾	114¾
" 1868 "	117¾	117
" 1865 "	118¾	118
" 1865 new.	120¾	120¾
" 1867.	121¾	121
" 1868—coupons.	121	121
10-40's "	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	115¾	115¾
10-40's—coupons	114¾	114
New 5 per cents	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	99¾	99
Erie	33⅜	33¾
N. C.	99	99
R. & P. & E.	¾	1
C. C. & I. C.	17¾	18¾
St. Paul	37¾	37¾
Do. preferred	59¾	57¾
Michigan Southern	77¾	77¾
Do. Central	74	74
North Western Common	41¾	41¾
Do. Preferred	59¾	60
Rock Island	97¾	97¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾
Western Union Telegraph	75¾	75¾
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	24¾
Union Pacific	24¾	24¾
Toledo & Wabash	26¾	26¾
Harlem	128	128¾
Chicago and Alton.	101¾	102
Adams Express	107	107
American Express	60¾	61
U. S. Express	70¾	70¾
W., Farro & Co. Express	28	28¾
A. & P. Pref.	13	13
Terre Haute		11
Panama		131
Fort Wayne	92¾	93
Merchants Union Express	18	18
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	28	27
Do. Pref.	35	33¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	99¾	100
" scrip	97¾	98
Reading	57¾	
United Cos. of N. J.	123¾	123¾
Oil Creek	43	
Lehigh Valley	61¾	62
Central Transportation	4¾	5
Empire do	34	
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	66	84

NEW YORK, June 24, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $47,000, and the customs receipts $237,000. The specie shipments were $211,000, of which $15,000 was gold bars. Money ranged 2@3; prime mercantile paper 5@5½. Sterling was dull and nominally 487½@488 for sixty days and 490@490¼ for sight. Gold range of 111¾@111¾, the opening and closing prices. The carrying rates were 1@1, borrowing flat to 1. The clearings were $29,000,000. State and Railroad bonds were dull. Governments were steady. Stocks were active in the early part of the day, with frequent fluctuations. Shortly before the close weakness predominated, and the closing prices showed a decline of ¼@2 from the highest point. The greatest decline was in Wabash, which dropped from 25¾ to 23¾ on the revival of unfavorable rumors. Then came Lake Shore, which fell from 75¾ to 73¾. Western Union declined from 75¾ to 74¾, and New York Centra from 99¾ to 99, these three stocks being influenced by rumors about the Commodore, who was thrown from a wagon yesterday. Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Northwest, Rock Island and Quicksilver each down about 1 per cent. Erie was eccentric throughout the day, and the two extremes were 31¾ and 26¾. The other fluctuations were less important. The sales between ten and two o'clock were 193 000 shares, of which 31,000 were Western Union, 25,000 Union Pacific, 11,000 Wabash, 16,000 Pacific Mail, 12,000 St. Paul, 23,000 Lake Shore, 15,000 Erie and 8,000 Northwest common.

Governments—U. S. 6s, coupons of 1881, 121¾; 5-20s of '62, 114¾; do of '64, 117; do of '65, 118¾; do do, 120¾; do of '67, 121¾; do '68, 121¾; new 5s, 114¾; 10-40s, 114¾; currency 6s, 115.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 97¾; Tennessee, old, 79¼; do new, 79¼; Virginia, new, 32; do old, 33½; North Carolina, old, 19; do new, 18.

Stocks.—Canton, 52; Western Union Telegraph Company, 74½; Quicksilver, 21; Adams Express, 107¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 78¼; American Express, 60¾; United States Express, 71; Pacific Mail, 43¾; New York Central, 98¾; Erie, 30¾; do preferred, 49; Harlem, 125; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 75¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87½; Northwestern common, 41¾; do preferred, 59¾; Rock Island, 97¾; New Jersey Central, 107; St. Paul, 37¾; do preferred, 57; Toledo & Wabash, 33¾; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 93; ex div.; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 28¾; Chicago & Alton, 102; do preferred, 93½; Ohio & Mississippi, 25½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 70; Burlington & Quincy, 104¾; Lake Shore, 74¾; Panama, 1¾; Illinois Central, 96; Union Pacific, 26¾; Central Pacific, 93; Union, 67½; Hartford & Erie, 1; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109¾.

LONDON, June 24—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £12,000. Consols: money, 92¾ @92¾; account 92¾@92¾; 5 20s '65, 103¾; do '67, 103¾; new 5s, 104¾; new 5s 105¾; Erie, 26¾; preferred, 44; New York Central, 99.

PARIS, June 24.—Rentes 59f 35c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1874.

While the demand for the leading articles of merchandise is mostly limited to actual requirements, there is not, as a rule, any particular disposition on the part of sellers to force business at the expense of a still further reduction in prices. Congress, which has been a standing obstruction to business for months past, has adjourned: the financial policy of the government settled, together with the fact that a bountiful harvest is almost assured, all conspire to make the feeling confidence, and notwithstanding general business just now is dull and likely to continue so during the next month, or two, there is no question but what the general outlook is improving. After almost a year's stagnation, recuperation must follow, and to use a common saying, as people generally have all been wearing out their old clothes, they will soon be obliged to renew their supplies: all kinds of domestic goods both in fancy and staple standards are very much reduced, and as it begins to look as if values had about touched bottom, there will no doubt soon be a general desire to stock up again.

BEANS—Market steady but prices unchanged; $2.50@2.60 for prime and $2.75@3.00 for choice.

BUTTER—The demand continues very light, as it always is during the heated term, hence, notwithstanding the rapid falling off in materially, there is more offering than is wanted and prices are barely maintained: 16@17 for prime to choice Kelly Island.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory is still quotable, in a jobbing way, at 13@13½.

EGGS—We continue to give it as the ruling quotation for strictly fresh.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and devoid of a single new feature worthy of special notice. We continue to quote Spring wheat flours at $6.75@7.25; red winter wheat at $7@7.50; white wheat at $8@8.50. Rye Flour, $5.

GROCERIES—Trade continues very dull, so far as our market is concerned, at least our merchants so report it: it is probable, however, that there will be an unusually heavy trade in Sugars during the next 60 days, as the prospects are very favorable for all kinds of fruits, hence a largely increased consumption of sweets is confidently predicted. Coffee continues firm under the influence of the news from the East, and a further advance on roasted is not improbable, unless there is a reaction in the market for green.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 13¾; Crushed and Granulated, 11¾@; Powdered, 11¾ Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¼; Ex. C, 9¾; Circle Ex. C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9¾; Yellow C Sugars, 8 to 9¾.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 25; prime, 24; good, 23 Roasted, 28c for 1 pound packages; loose, 27¾c; Old Government Java, 30c; Roasted, 40c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new Orleans, 90c; prime, 85c; good, 80c; common, 75c; Fo to Rico, 70@75c.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1.00@1.20; White Drips, 90c; Extra Sugar Drips, 65 to 70c; Amber, 90@95c. Molasses Syrups, 35 to 50c as to quality.

RICE—Best, Carolina, 9¾; good, 8¾; Louisiana, 8@8¾c; Patna, 13c.

GRAIN—Business continues quiet, but, notwithstanding the demand is restricted wholly to supplying immediate requirements, the arrivals have fallen off considerably lately and a stronger feeling for paying quotations is the most active market during the next 30 days. Wheat continues quiet and unchanged at $1.37@1.39 for red winter and $1.39@1.40 for white—it is thought prices have touched bottom, and the fact that, it is lower here than it is in the West, relatively, in other words, that it can scarcely be laid down here at quotations, is not without its effect in stimulating this feeling. The Oat market is firm and offerings of stocks and diminished receipts, but prices remain as last quoted: 36@36½, as to quality. Corn is rather dull and declines sometimes and not withstanding the demand is light, prices are firm and tending upward: we continue to quote at 73 @75 for the latter and 80@81 for former. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged.

HOMINY—There is not much inquiry and prices are nominally unchanged at $4.50@4.75.

HAY—There is no improvement to note in the demand for baled, and no change to make in quotations: $18@20 for prime timothy. It is expected that the market will improve considerably within the next 30 days, as it nearly always does during harvest.

PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 14½; Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 9½; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured canvassed, 12¾; Dried Beef—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 11¾. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾ ₩ lb; Sides, 10¾; Short Rib Sides, 11¾; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾. Mess Pork, ₩ bbl, $19.50; Lard—Prime Leaf, in tres s, 12¾ ₩ lb; Refined summer use in tierces, 10¾; half bbl, 11; buckets, 11¾; 5 ₩ do, 12¼; 3 ₩ do, 12¾; 2 ₩ do pails, 13; 5 do pails 14¾; 3 do pails 14¾.

POTATOES—There is rather more inquiry but no change in prices. Old stock unchanged: selling in a jobbing way at 90@1.25 ₩ bushel, the middle figure for choice Peach Blows, and new crop quotable at $3.25 ₩ bbl.

POULTRY—Spring Chickens, (live) quotable at 45@50c per pair; Ducks, according to size, and old ones at 70@80.

FLAXSEED—The market is reported quiet and unchanged at 85c ₩ lb for good mixed.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is wanted at $1.35.

TALLOW—The market continues quiet and unchanged at 6¾@7c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY June 24, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals from and including Sunday up until noon, to day and, to afford comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Sunday	93 cars	65 cars	15 cars
Monday	72 "	53 "	5 "
Tuesday	83 "	24 "	35 "
Wednesday	92 "	23 "	28 "
Total	339 "	165 "	83 "
Same time last week	311 "	78 "	53 "

CATTLE.

The arrivals thus far have been light of through, but unusually large of local Cattle; the number on sale, we have reason to believe, was the largest we have had this year, but there was also an increased demand, hence the market was fully as good, so far as the selling interest was concerned, as it was last week. If not better. The great proportion of the Cattle were rather common in point of quality, consisting chiefly of "grassers," hence, while stock of this characterized did no better, prime shipping cattle brought from 10 to 15c ₩ cwt of an advance That business has been active, is evident from the fact that the sales from and including Monday up until to day footed 2,287 head, against 2,905 during the corresponding time last week: 1,000 cars were purchased for shipment to Philadelphia; 7 cars to New York, 3 cars to Baltimore, and 18 cars to country dealers and butchers. Broadly from the eastern part of the State the fact that the run of through Cattle was light was not without its effect in stimulating trade, as it caused the eastern men to buy more freely than they would otherwise have done. Salesmen nearly all reported the market satisfactory, although some of them are apprehensive that the dry weather will cause an increased number to be rushed into market, and if so, they predict lower prices; they advise caution in this respect on the part of producers; in other words, they (salesmen) are impressed with the belief that if this admonition is acted upon, that we will have good markets for some time to come.

The best sales we heard of were reported by Keeley, Mullhon & Co, as follows: 44 extra 1,500 Kentucky steers at 7¼c: 45 Kentuckys, 1,400 lbs at 6½c; 64 good Ohio at 6¾; and 56 at 6¾. Judy sold 44 extra Kentucky steers to Simon Uiery at 6.90. These are about the prices current for good to extra beeves. Grass Cattle quotable all the way from 4 to 5½c, according to quality. Very few Texas Cattle changing hands here—the most of them will go on through.

It appears to be the general belief, not only here but elsewhere, that fine smooth steers, of good weight, say 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, will not be plenty during the next two months, and that for stock of this particular character, prices will be maintained, may go higher; while on the other hand steers, shippers, inferior grades are likely to be very abundant during the time in question, and, if so, a still further shrinkage in values is apparent certain. We learn from those that the recent receipts of Texas cattle there have called forth very favorable regards quality, and for this kind of stock all the markets are dull, and we can see no way of escape for the owners thereof from heavy loss. Good Texas stock is bringing a very fair price in our markets, sales having been made within the past few weeks at 5@5¾c ₩ cwt, but this rough, scrubby Texas don't seem to be wanted and can only be sold at, to the owner, ruinously low prices as a Chicago paper says of Texas shippers "will pursue their present course of handling these thin and common Cattle they will, at a heavy cost, crowd our markets and to some extent the first serious demand upon our summer Cattle trade, but the injury in this direction will be insignificant compared with what they will inflict upon themselves."

SHEEP.

The market was moderately active yesterday, and nearly all the sheep offered were picked up, and that, too, at about last week's prices: last night, however, the arrivals were larger than expected, and to-day the market was dragging and we heard some operators say that sales were made showing a decline of close on to half a cent ₩ lb. As will be seen, the receipts show an excess of close on to 70 cars, as compared with corresponding time last week, and we can see no chance for an improvement in the balance of the week, as the Philadelphia men will have about all they want, and the close of the market to-day, and Eriaman will be close of market to-morrow, is supposed at this probability. We have no comments during the time in question. Est. a 100 lb sheep and lambs will be quoted at 5.50@5.75: prime 90@95 shearers may good, same weights, 5@5½; good 80@85 do, 4¾@5; fair 70@75 do, 4@4¾; common 60@65 do, 3½@4; inferior to ordinary into consideration, was rather better: good fat sheep are the kind most sought after, and operators do not care to purchase the lower grades as being hard to dispose of, except at ruinously low prices.

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock continues fairly active, notwithstanding the oppressively hot weather, prices have advanced slightly within the past 48 hours, and at noon to day there were not few remaining unsold. Philadelphia hogs sold this forenoon at prices ranging from 6.35 to 6.45, principally at prime Yorkers at 5¾@6. We presume, in view of the improvement here, that the run from Chicago eastward has fallen off.

Cincinnati Iron Market

CINCINNATI, June 23.—The market for pig iron is usually dull at this season, and with the exception of exceedingly low prices the condition differs but little from previous years. Consumers are still cautious about buying, while producers are beginning to manifest some indifference about selling at present quotations. The feeling is evidently gaining that better prices must prevail soon, and this is strongly confirmed by a knowledge of a general want of stocks in the hands of consumers, forcing upon the diminished production. It is not probable, however, that there will be any material advance during the next 40 days. We make the following quotations, showing the range of the market for all grades of pig iron, at 4 mos. 2 60. Charcoal—No 1 Hanging Rock, $20@21; No 2 do, $19@20; do mill $3 @3. Alabama Georgia and Tennessee—No 1 $3@35. No 2, $3@33. Stone Coal and Coke Iron—No 1, $23@24; No 2, $20@21; mill, $19@20 Charcoal—Cold Blast, H. B. $32@36. Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee—warm and cold blast—$1@36. Blooms, $36@38.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—Cotton: demand moderate; sales of 1,400 bales; prices are easy and without any quotable variation; receipts 600 bales; exports coastwise 1,401; stock 43,867; unsold last evening 3,100.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1874.

Trade continues quiet, and while the general tone of the market indicates increased strength, if anything, there has been no quotable change in prices since the date of our last report. Crude was quoted at 6½@$1.05 ₩ brl for immediate shipment, according to pipe line, but there are very few buyers here just now at quotations: the fact is there is not much inquiry at any price, for the reason that our refiners very generally have all the oil they have tank age to hold. Refined is moderately active but quiet and unchanged: July, delivered in Philadelphia quoted at 12¾; and August 13¾. Sales of July on cars here at 9¾c.

The Barrel trade continues very dull, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations: city make offering at $1.60, with very few, if any buyers above $1.55.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
L W Young	Liberty O W	315
Fisher Bros	Dodson & Co.	228
Fisher Bros	Empire O W	184
Vandergrift F & Co	Vesta O W	479
Owsens	Citizens O W	772
Bushnell	Standard O W	788
Total		2,736

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, June 23—The "Shipping List" says: As we have remarked in previous reports, manufacturers are to blame for the present high prices and excitement in the interior. If they had only had had a little more patience and staid at home for a few weeks they would have been able to have purchased the new clip at from 30@35c ₩ lb less than is now being paid. Some of our large mills, who originally considerable money, have sent their buyers into the interior without limit as to price, and the consequence is that 58c is now asked for the best clips of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and from 46@48c for Michigan, and these prices are now considered altogether too high for a healthy trade, as the Wool could not be turned over in Eastern markets except at a loss. Most of our manufacturers, however, are not in a position to follow the example of these corporations, even if they had the disposition to do so, as the depressed state of the goods market for a long time past has placed a limit on their resources, and it is believed that after Lee wasn't of the buyers now in the interior are satisfied, for at most they can purchase but a small per centage of the clip, the market will settle down on a more reasonable basis. A large portion of our dealers and manufacturers still believe that it would not be safe to pay over 45c ₩ lb for average X of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and 40@43c for Michigan, and from the present standpoint can see no money in wool at anything over these figures. After all, there may bring about a favorable change, but this is not certain. Where many of our mills are now carrying almost their entire production of goods for the past six months, and some even for a longer period, the present excitement in the interior is looked upon as premature and uncalled for, to say the least. California Wool continues to arrive quite freely, and the transactions in this description have been about 50,000 lbs. The principal sales of spring clip were from 34@38c, and one lot of 40,000 lbs choice sold as high as 40c ₩ lb. The condition of the California Wool continues very satisfactory, and the high prices at the West will enable holders to place the balance of the clip at a satisfactory figure. Combing Wool continues to attract considerable attention, and among the sales of the week we quote 55,000 lbs choice Kentucky, supposed at 58@ 65c; 9,000 do Australia and New Zealand at 55@ 56c, and 80,000 do Kentucky at 46@48c ₩ lb. Advices from Canada led us to think that American buyers control that market, no orders from Great Britain having as yet been filled, and the bulk of the Canada clip is likely to be taken by our large delaine mills.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Cotton easier at 17¾c. Flour steady; superfine western and State $4.85@5.15; common to good 5@5.30; good to choice $5.35@6.70. Wheat less active and lower; No 2 spring $1.40@1.40 No 2 Milwaukee $1.45@1.46; winter red western $1.42 @1.47. Rye firm at $1.07@1.12. Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn less active and lower; western mixed 81@83c; black western 82@83c; white 86c. Oats heavy and lower; mixed western 61@63c; white western 65@67c. Beef dull. Cut Meats firm and unchanged. Coffee firm at 18@22. Sugar unsettled at 9¾@9¾. Petroleum firmer; crude 8¾@9c; refined 12c. Tallow nominal at 8½@8¾c. Eggs firm at 15@16c, 1 case per cent lower at 21c. Pork firm; new mess $19.50. Lard firmer; steam 10½c; kettle 11@11½c. Whiskey dull; Louisville 99c; Cincinnati $1.02. Freights dull and heavy.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 spring $1.19¾. Corn dull and lower at 61c. Oats dull and lower at 36c. Rye dull at 96c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork dull at $19.50. Lard steady at 10½c. Bulk meats: shoulders 7½c; clear rib 9¾c; clear 9¾c. Whiskey 99c. Receipts—flour, 6,000 bbls; wheat, 12,000 bush; corn, 40,000; oats, 20,000; rye, 2,000; barley, 1,000. Shipments—flour, 6,000 bbls; wheat, 5,000 bush; corn, 20,000; oats, 10,000; rye, 1,000; barley, 1,000.

DETROIT, June 24.—Wheat dull and unchanged. No 1 white $1.38; No 1 Michigan $1.36; No 2 red $1.35; rejected red $1.08. Corn a shade higher; high mixed cash and seller July 69½; seller August and September 67c; low mixed cash and seller July and no grade 62c. Oats: demand active and prices advancing; No 1 36c; No 2 33½; seller August 32½; Michigan 32c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Cotton nominal. Flour easy at $3.75@5.50. Wheat quiet; No 2 spring $1.09¾. Corn firmer at 59@60c. Oats active; No 2 42@43c. Rye higher; No 1 86c. Whisky at 96c. Provisions—Pork firm at $19.12½@19.25. Dry salt meats nominal. Bacon—shoulders, only jobbing and cover lots selling. Lard unchanged.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 24.—Cotton firm at 16½@16¾c. Flour quiet at $5.50@7.50. Corn dull at $1.10. Oats steady at 37½@38c. Provisions quiet and firm; mess pork $19.50. Bacon—shoulders 9½c; clear rib 12c; clear sides 12½c; sugar cured hams 15@16c. Lard 12c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady at 70@ 83c. Oats steady. Rye quiet. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter and eggs firm; extra western 20@24c. Coffee firm at 18@20½c. Whisky dull at 98@99c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1.39; No 2 $1.35. Oats quiet; No 2 40c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 nominal at 63c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 74c. Barley dull but unchanged; No 2 95c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Flour firmer but unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn firm; Yellow 74@75c. Oats advancing; 43@45c. Butter and Cheese unchanged. Eggs firm; western 19@20c. Petroleum: crude 12½c. Whisky 96c.

Foreign.

LONDON, June 24.—Tallow 42s 3d@42s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 8¼d; Orleans 8¼@8½d; sales of 10,000 bales. American 6,000; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs steady. Cheese 62s.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 24.—Cotton steady, with a light middling 16¾@17c. Flour and Oats dull and nominal. Corn active at 78c. Lard and Bacon quiet and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—Wheat dull at $1.38@ 1.40. Corn steady at 69@72c. Oats quiet at 34@36c. Petroleum quiet, weak and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 24.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee $1.48; extra white $1.50@1.55. Corn dull at 74c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, June 24.—Cattle: receipts 748 head; total for week 4,451 head; market continues firmly at yesterday's prices for good to choice, and a shade weaker on medium grade; common stock strong at 4c off last week's rates. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,200 head; total for the week 15,800; market more firmly at $4.50 @5 for Canada sheep and $5.50@6.50 for lambs; extra sheep at $4.50@5. Hogs: receipts 2,800; total for the week 12,800; market firm at $6.75@6.90 for Yorkers; $6.90@7.10 for heavy hogs.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Hogs and Cattle quiet and unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Business was rather more active with commission houses and a more hopeful feeling was evident in trade. Prints and ginghams are very quiet. Brown cottonades are in fair request, and medium bleached shirtings moved more freely. Heavy fleece goods are dull and reported nothing new with a fair distribution to the wes ern clothing trade. Bordered prints continue in good demand.

Wool.

BOSTON, June 24.—There continues to be a good demand for all descriptions of wool; fleeces are scarce and very little has been done; new and Ohio and Pennsylvania 56@58c; pulled wools are in fair demand at 46@56c for different grades of super and extra; good eastern supers 52 to 55c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—165 cakes copper Park & Co; 1 car ice A Kennedy; 1 do stone S F Duncan; 1 do 0 bris Central Ref Co; 2 pkgs iron Jones & Co; 2 pkgs machines Domestic S M Co; 101 furniture W H Lung; 10 bris beer C Kitner; 12 bd. g h skins J Callery & Co; 1 car wheels Lewis Foundry & Co; 5 bris pork to order T B Young & Co; 24 pails tobacco E Poersteller; 40 bxs grass Mutual G Co; 49 pkgs tobacco Knox & Co; 12 do Lasher & Bro; 10 pkgs 25 bris hams Duworth Bro; 23 pkgs tobacco Ammon & Hs; 1 sofa T Barnes; 7 bris eggs 4 pkgs butter H Ries Jr; 5 bris eggs 2 pkgs tobacco W H Graff & Co; 6 do eggs J Lobach Co; 9 do 1 do butter P Duff & Son; 3 cars 0 bris B D Moore; 101 furniture F Eschenbach & Bro; 2 pkgs tobacco J Seligman & Co; 1 keg butter Voigt M & Co; 9 odls leather Fiscus & Son; 6 bxs eggs B Fox and Co; 19 bales hay J and W Bailey; 1 car pipe W Hutchinson; 10 bxs cut Elwood and Mc; 180 do S B Floyd and Co; 20 bxs cheese H Reidler; 9 bdls chairs T B Young and Co; 5 do tops H H Collins; 13 bdls paper P & P Mfg Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—128 sks oats O Hunt; 1 car staves H F Mnell; 5 tres shoulder; 25 tres hams to fat ns & H; 10 bris onions J A Graff & Son; 30 bris bones A & B Mills; 2 cars lumber N Stupy; 2 do staves A Dipp; 60 bris flour 19 sks feed 1st feed in bulk W H Nantker & Son; 25 tres hams to order Reynolds & Co

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving Pittsburgh for the Summer can have the DAILY GAZETTE mailed to their address anywhere in America or Europe, by leaving their orders in the Counting Room, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

City Treasurer's Office—A Suggestion.

We are in receipt of two communications, asking why the City Treasurer's office is not open to tax-payers until nine o'clock in the morning. We believe the City Code fixes the time of opening and closing the offices in Municipal Hall, which says the offices shall open at 9 A. M., and close at 3 P. M. We think it would be advisable for City Treasurer Magee to open his office at 8 o'clock in the morning during this and next month. We hope it will be done, as many old men and women are not able to stand in line for an hour before getting into the office.

Delicious Delicacies.

We suppose every one will admit that a nice dish of strawberries pleasantly cooled with an accompanying seasoning of ice cream is a delicious delicacy when the festive mercury is sporting above the nineties; but while all will admit this, there are others who will appreciate the fact in a larger degree if they will drop into the First Methodist Church, Union avenue, Allegheny, this evening. For some days past fair hands and refined taste have been engaged in transforming the lecture room into a fairy greenhouse, and to-night the ladies invite their friends to take a peep at what has been done, and to partake of the delicious delicacies provided in abundance, and to spend an evening of pleasant chat and promenade under the evergreens. Those who cannot go to-night will have an opportunity to make the visit to-morrow evening, and those who do not go at all will miss a rare treat that might have been as a pleasant memory to them for all the future.

The Esconaba Furnace.

We clip from the *Miners' Journal* the following record of the production of the Esconaba Furnace in Upper Michigan. As this furnace is owned, we believe, exclusively by our townsmen, and as impressions had gotten abroad inimical to the enterprise as an investment, we take pleasure in publishing a record so auspicious of the best results anticipated by the owners and their friends. The quality of the iron produced is the very best charcoal iron and will always command the highest market rates:

THE ESCONABA FURNACE.

"Mr. Carroll, of the Escanaba Furnace, sends us a report of the sixth week of the third blast of the Escanaba Furnace, which ended on the 14th instant. In that week the furnace made 355½ tons, all but 70 tons of which was No. 1 iron. The average daily make was 36.13 tons of 2,268 pounds; average yield of ore 62.66 per cent. with a consumption of 114 bushels of coal to the ton made. The ore used was two-thirds West End Cascades, one-sixth Wilcox & Bagaley, and one-sixth Rolling Mill hematite. Mr. Carroll says in a note accompanying the report: 'The furnace could have done better but being short of coal I had to stop for three hours on the 13th. There are not kilns enough to furnish all the coal needed, but we have started two pit jobs, and when we get coal from them, which will be in about two weeks, I think I will be able to send you a much better report. I believe she can make 45 tons a day, and I am after that broom, which I think I will have the pleasure of raising on this furnace as I once did on the Morgan.'"

Episcopal Classical Academy.

The closing exercises of the Episcopal Classical Academy took place yesterday morning at the rooms of the school, No. 64 Grant street.

The young men acquitted themselves very creditably, their declamations showing careful preparation, and a fine appreciation of the pieces recited.

The following pupils received public commendation for punctuality, good recitations, and good conduct during the whole session, namely: Masters Christopher Cox, Charles Jones, B. B. Wright, Adolphus Reineman, Frank Darlington, Henry Emmerling, Chas. Large, and Henry Wright.

At the conclusion of the exercises Mr. E. P. Jones was called to the chair and the Rev. Mr. Coster appointed Secretary, and thereupon the meeting unanimously adopted a series of resolutions, expressing great regret at the retirement of Rev. T. L. Bellan and heartily endorsing him as a gentleman, a scholar, a natural ability, and in every way worthy of confidence. The resolutions also expressed regret in a similar strain, at the resignation of Mr. F. Schmid who accompanies Mr. Bellan.

In bidding adieu to their pupils, both Mr. Bellan and Mr. Schmid made very appropriate and effective addresses. Mr. Schmid very happily developed the idea that *to be strong men they must be strong physically, intellectually, and morally.* He particularly emphasized the latter, as moral strength is the basis of all excellence in human character. The meeting ended with three hearty cheers from the students for their faithful teachers, Messrs. Bellan and Schmid. These gentlemen go to Golden City, Colorado, to open a similar and an important educational work under Bishop Spalding.

The Episcopal Classical Academy will not be closed. Negotiations are now pending to place its managements in new hands.

Newell Institute.

This well known educational establishment was closed for the summer vacation on the 24th inst.

In the Young Ladies' Division, honor certificates for over ninety per cent. in work for the year were obtained by the following young ladies:

Maggie B. Laughlin, Annie W. Love, Mattie E. Johnston, Lizzie S. Shaw, Agnes W. Robertson, Beckie E. Welsh, Maggie Wardrop, Mary J. Sterrett, Vienna Campbell, Lucy J. Stewart, Cora P. Barrett, Annie W. Davis, Letitia Hunter, Mary Campbell, Jane Oliphant, Addie Totten, Kate Clapp, Addie Patton.

The diploma of the Institute was conferred upon Annie W. Davis, Mary D. Campbell, Letitia Hunter, Alice J. Hultz, Adda E. Hultz.

The young ladies of the Senior Department had a collation ready at the close of the exercises and many pleasant words were spoken by the members of the Faculty.

In the Boys' Division the annual contest for the medals was held in the large hall of the Eagle Hose Company, six gentlemen of the Faculty acting as judges.

In the Junior Department the medal for the best select oration was won by J. F. Miller. In the Senior Department the medal for the best oration was won by J. Taylor, and the medal for the best essay was won M. C. Miller. In these the contests was quite a close one.

The medal of the Junior Department for highest average in both daily recitations and for written examinations was obtained by John Henry.

The Medals of the Senior Department for the same, were won by F. Pickersgill and J. R. Newell, the former standing highest in average, the latter in written examination average.

The following, having obtained over 90 per cent. in work for the year, received Honor Certificates. (Juniors) John Henry, J. H. Richardson, D. Herwig, J. F. Miller, George Shiras, Herman Schmidt, Thos. S. McKee, Anthony Meyer, D. C. Kuhn.

(Seniors) F. Pickersgill, J. R. Newell, P. McClintock, E. C. Williams, M. C. Miller, R. M. Davis, W. H. Wills, Geo. C. Oxnard, Harry Sproul, I. N. Taylor, A. E. Scott, Geo. P. Hamilton.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Commencement Exercises this Evening.

The commencement exercises will take place at the Pittsburgh Female College this evening, and a programme that is unusually attractive has been prepared. The graduates, seven in number, will read their essays, and will be addressed by the Rev. Joseph Horner, D. D., after which they will receive their diplomas.

These literary exercises will be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music with Prof. Nichol and Mr. C. C. Mellor at the Grand organ. Miss Maggie McMullin who is always welcome to a Pittsburgh audience, will add several gems to the attractiveness of the vocal music.

Dr. Pershing has succeeded in arranging a programme of exceptional merit, and the friends of the institution, who will gather to-night, will certainly owe him thanks for an evening of rare enjoyment.

MURDER IN OHIO.

A Physician Killed by a Lunatic.

On Tuesday, at North Bouton, Ohio, a small town near the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, and on the line of Portage and Mahoning counties, a gentleman named Dr. Conrad was shot and instantly killed by a lunatic named Hartzel. The latter it seems had been subject to fits of insanity and recently had been under the care of Dr. Conrad, who attended him for a while and finally reported him to be sane and told him to go to work and be no long er an incumbrance upon his family. On Tuesday morning as the doctor was standing on the steps of his residence, Hartzell, who lives just opposite came to his door with a gun in his hand and aiming at Dr. Conrad, he discharged the weapon, its contents entering the Doctor's body and killing him at once. Solomon Hartzell, a relative of the lunatic, chanced to pass by just at that time and the other barrel of the gun was fired at him but he was not hit. He was again fired at but missed a second time. Hartzell was arrested and placed in the county jail where he will remain until finally disposed of.

UNDER THE COLLEGE TREE.

How "Class Day" was Commemorated at the Western University.

The Class Day Exercises of the graduating class were held in the University Hall yesterday afternoon, in the presence of an attentive audience of students and friends. The presence of many of the Alumni, and their evident interest in their Alma Mater, was a noticable feature of the occasion. The programme of the exercises was well printed in the usual style, notably to indicate the extensive linguistic acquirements of the class. After a neat introductory address by the President of the class, W. M Culbertson, the historian, R. W. Bailey, gave a glimpse of the past lives of his illustrious class mates. The prophet, F. C. Osburn, drew aside the veil of the future, and disclosed their fortunes. J. A. Briggs then addressed the faculty and concluded with them over the prospect of a coming class so much inferior to the talented '74. W. Anable next read a graceful poem. Then came the presentation of a huge wooden spoon to the junior class by L. S. Strasser, and the reply by C. W. Collier. This was to most of the audience, the most entertaining part of the exercises. Both speakers made good hits and drew forth hearty laughter and applause. The last exercise was the singing of the class song, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne."

The Commencement exercises will take place this evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Third Presbyterian church.

Special Trains on the Castle Shannon Railroad will leave the head of the Monongahela Incline at 9:30 and 10:50 A. M., to-day for persons attending the dedication of Mount Lebanon Cemetery.

THE CRUSADERS.

The First Day of the State Convention.

Library Hall the Center of Attraction — Crowds Thronging to Every Session—The Attendance Larger than was Anticipated — Brilliant Addresses from Noted Speakers—Programme for To-day.

Our local Crusaders were quite busy yesterday and possibly did more work than in any day previous since the opening of the temperance battle in the community. The cause of their unusual activity was the grand gathering of the clans of crusaders from far and near to the State Convention, for which such extensive preperations have been made during the past fort, night.

Our home crusaders commenced their toils yesterday morning by gathering

EARLY AT THE ALLIANCE ROOMS,

which was the rendezvous for the ladies to whom had been assigned the duty of extending hospitable greetings to the visitors.

The ladies who were doing the honor of the occasion were each supplied with a neat blue badge, upon which were inscribed in gold the letters W. C. T. U. The supply of these little emblems of authority seemed to be exhaustless, and the distribution of them was generous, so that it was not long before the badgered Crusaders were as plentiful as strawberries at a festival.

The ladies were divided into two reception bands—one to receive the visitors and the other to take tender care of the liberal provision supplies which came in to fill the "lunch larder"—the design being to accommodate all who were delegates to the Convention, with a noonday repast at the Alliance rooms. The response to the call for these supplies was a flattering comment upon the generosity of the givers, as well as an attestation of "culinary" perfection on the part of the crusaders.

The visitors from a distance commenced to arrive in the early trains, and straightway sought the Alliance rooms, where they were badged, and about nine o'clock escorted to Library Hall, where preparations had been made for the gathering. A glance at the stage would have convinced any that woman's hand and woman's taste had been called into requisition. The scenery had been so arranged as to exhibit a deep perspective on either side, and in the rear a wood-crowned hilltop, where rested a castle so deeply embowerd amid the foliage as to be almost imperceptible. The picture was one eminently suggestive of shady retreats and cool breezes. Toward the front the stage was covered with carpet and contained chairs for the accommodation of perhaps a hundred crusaders. To the right was a fine organ, and placed at intervals along the footlights were four large rustic stands and vases filled with flowers and climbing vines, from which a pleasant fragrance was shed throughout the hall.

At the hour designated, half past nine o'clock, the stage was taken possession of by those entitled to seats there, with the remainder of the gates and visitors found accommodation in the the auditorium. There was a large attendance, and the managers evidently felt gratified at the cheering responses which had been given to their call. The first half hour between half past nine and ten o'clock was occupied with devotional services conducted by the Rev. Dr. E. E. Swift, of Allegheny. Mrs. Dr. John Campbell, of Allegheny, presided at the organ, and Dr. J. Guy McCandless led the vocal exercises.

WELCOME TO THE VISITORS.

At the conclusion of the religious exercises, Rev. Mr. Ellis called the Convention to order and said:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—By order of the Committee of Arrangements and in behalf of the good people of the Iron City it is my pleasure to welcome you to this the first State Convention of the crusaders in our city, homes and heart. The earnest women of the twin cities have called you together for prayer, counsel and discussion in behalf of one of the most important issues of the age, involving the highest interests of the individual, family, society, State and church. Something is expected from every member of the Convention, believing as we do, that the wisest can learn from the weakest. As the master-mason stamps his own individuality upon the marble and leaves it to influence less skilled workmen, so are you to leave upon the public mind of this generation the concentrated influence of your hands, head, and heart. Every generation should be purer and better than the preceding one, but its condition depends very much upon its immediate antecedents. You may not see the result of this and similar meeting, but your children and their families will reap the harvest, and we trust, hand it down to posterity with increasing influence. It has been said that the zeal of the women would soon give place to drowsiness, while false prophets have foretold the early abandonment of the crusading enterprise. Not long since the steamer upon the Cuba shore and observed Lake Erie in its approach to the Falls. Away in the distance the water seemed smooth, and traveling at a moderate rate, but increasing in velocity at every rod. At the Falls I saw it leap the strike, rise and dance in the air, sparkle in the sunbeams, and finally plunge into the current below. One mile further down the stream I saw the same water moving at a rate almost imperceptible because of its tardiness. It was traveling with an immense body over one hundred and eighty feet deep.

Large bodies move slowly. Such is the present status of the woman's temperance movement. It came slowly and was long on the way, but in due time it reached the height, which in duties, roared in the ears of the nation, and startled the busy world with its sudden and unexpected influence. Now it is traveling in such an immense body that its spread is lost in depth.

Crusaders, is a title which was not christened by those who bear the name. It came upon the women very much as the name of Christian was given to the disciples of Christ—applied to them by way of reproach, first at Antioch. More than eighteen hundred years have elapsed since that and God has christened that name with an holy unction, and made it honorable, insomuch that the wise and good of every civilized nation desire to be known by it. Likewise we hope that this name will be honored by the pure and good, until it shall be coveted by the good of every land.

The reverend gentleman then dwelt on the evils of intemperance. The greatest sufferers from the effects of intemperance are the defenseless members of society—the aged and infirm, the women and children.

Mr. Ellis concluded his address as follows: "Again we say, welcome to our homes and hospitality, but I ask in return that in this convention you be a thinker, hearer and worker."

GETTING READY FOR WORK.

When Mr. Ellis had finished his address, Mrs. Black, the President of the W. C. T. U., nominated Mrs. Rev. E. E. Swift for temporary chairman. She was elected and took the chair.

On motion it was decided that a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair on permanent organization.

Mrs. Logan moved that a committee of thirteen be appointed on business to which all resolutions should be referred without debate. Carried.

While the committee was being selected the Convention was open for short speeches.

Gen. Lane, of Huntingdon, was glad to see so many present. It was an argument in favor of the cause. There were many strange faces present and before it, new were many hours at work there would be numbers more from near and far for the purpose of a common cause, that would move the waters of the mighty deep. Infusing its light into the city and commonwealth, and was the land with its purity. He trusted it would have a salutary influence for the purifying of society and the restoring of lost manhood in the community. They had a mighty foe, one that was organized, had wealth and power, one that would resist to the utmost and show a united front. They must adopt the same policy and act as they do, and present an undivided front, and go forth conquering and to conquer, to dry up cesspools of iniquity and drive out the traffic in strong drink.

The Committee on Permanent Organization was announced as followed: Mesdames. Hill, Sterritt, Collins, Robinson, Oudry. Mr. Chas. Brown and Mrs. Patterson, of Manchester.

The committee now retired for deliberation.

The following Committee on Business was announced by the Chair: Mrs. Logan, Miss Davis, Mrs. Motheral, Mrs. Graham, of Allegheny, Mrs. Kaufman, General Lane, Mrs. Agnew, Dr. Swift, Mrs. Torrence, Mrs. Finley, Mrs. Mafoffin, Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. C. Clark and Mrs. Van Kirk of Elizabeth.

SPEECHIFYING.

Mr. Ellis announced that he had information that Mr. J. S. Graw, a representative of the press, of New Jersey, was in the house, and he hoped the gentleman would respond in a short address.

In response to loud calls, Mr. Graw, who is Grand Worthy and Good Templar, arose and made a brief address. He said he had never seen so many ladies collected together in convention. In New Jersey they had read of the success of this movement in Ohio and Pennsylvania. He said the ladies have a wonderful power and influence all over the land, and this influence extended over the ocean. He then gave an illustration of this, and said if the women had this power over man, why have they not the power in any movement? He hoped that there would be a united front of all Christian elements, and going forward in this way the movement would be carried to success. The ministers tell us that this movement cannot be carried to success, but they preached the same in regard to slavery. He believed the day would come when men would look back upon this pioneer effort of the women, and wonder why the ministers stood back and questioned the success of the movement. He was only a listener, and learner, but he was on his way out west and proposed to go through to Ohio and away to the Rocky Mountains, to study among other things, the great evil of intemperance.

A lady delegate from Cleveland, Mrs. Dr. M. Hill, arose and said she did not want to see a moment time lost. In Cleveland they never lose a moment on their crusade. She wanted to go through with this movement, not upon the last train, but upon the first train that carries the warfare right into the strongholds of Satan.

Mrs. Johnson, of Allegheny City, said the women had now taken this work in hand because the men had allowed the traffic in liquor to control the country. She spoke most impressively for about five minutes, and was applauded.

"ONE OF THE CRIMINALS."

In response to the invitation of several of the visiting delegates to hear one of the crusading ladies of Pittsburgh who occupied a cell in the jock-up, Mrs. Van Horn appeared upon the stage, with the remark that she was one of the women locked up. [Laughter.] She compared the meeting of to-day to the initial movement of the crusade, and she could not help thinking of how wonderfully God is blessing the movement. The women are not the least disouraged, and they want the gentlemen to remember them at the ballot box. If they don't do so, the women will go to the ballot box and attend to it themselves, and then "woe to the tavern keepers." [Laughter.]

Mr. McIlyar on being called upon, said he was so overcome by his feelings he could hardly frame his thoughts in suitable language. He had been connected with the movement in his borough, where it had been a success. Such an influence had been brought to bear that men who thought they had been doing God's service in selling rum had quit it. He gave some personal reminescences of the crusade. He said that a saloon keeper in Allegheny said such was the effect of the crusade that he should have to quit business. He looked forward to the success of a grand national organization.

The Rev. E. B. Snyder, of Allegheny, related that he had had a conversation with a member of the Brewers' Convention in Boston, who had told him of the operations of that congress. The Reverend gentleman contrasted the two conventions. He cautioned them to aim to draw up the moral sentiment of the community. The public are not prepared to demand a prohibition law, and if they had it, it could not be executed at present. They must look to the toning of the sentiment of the public to educate the people to demand such a law, then there would be some hope of having it successfully executed.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mrs. Logan reported from the Committee on Organization, as follows:

President—Mrs. A. W. Black.

Vice Presidents—Miss Hannah E. Davis, Mrs. J. S. Collins, Mrs. A. M. Young, Mrs. Allinder, Mrs D. K. Vankirk, Mrs. J. A. Large, Mrs. D. L. Morgan, Mrs. McNeely, Mrs. Cyrus Clarke, Mr. J. Wright, Mrs. M. J. Kaft, Mrs. W. P. Shaw, Mrs. Wm. Finley, Mrs. Mary Stuart, Miss Sarah Eckert, Mrs. Paisley, Mrs. Lindop, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Torrens, Mrs. John Renshaw, Mrs. Tutell, Mrs. G. H. Taylor, Mrs. Workman, Mrs. Rev. Lawrence, Mrs. Motherall, Mrs. Jonah Riley, Mrs. D. N. Courtney, Mrs. E. Sands, Mrs Rev. Wightman, Mrs. M. Brown, Mrs. Rev. Timmons, Mrs. Richards, Mrs Wrigley, Mrs Rev. Hutch, Mrs. Rev. Brensinger, Mrs. Sarah Parkhill, Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. H. D. McGaw, Miss Lizzie McKain, Mrs. M. A. Colhouer, Mrs. Anderson,

Secretaries—Mrs. J. J. Logan, Mrs. Gormley, Mrs. Magoffin, Mrs. Dr. Marchand.

On motion, the following were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions: Mrs. Rev. J. D. Herr, Mrs. McGeffin, Mrs. Rev. E. E. Swift, Rev. Ellis, Rev. E. B. Snyder, Luther S. Kauffman.

Mrs. Black being called upon to make an address, said:

DEAR FRIENDS—I am not a speech maker, but I take great pleasure in greeting you here, and am very glad to see you, indeed. As one of the workers in the cause I am very glad to meet my sisters that have been working in the various departments. But, like General Grant, I have not much to say.

Mr. Ellis said that this was a women's movement but that the men were invited to take part in the proceedings.

The Convention then adjourned by singing the Long Metre "Doxology" and benediction by Prof. Blanchard of Chicago.

Announcement was made that lunch had been provided for the delegates at the Alliance rooms, and the invitation was accepted with cheerful alacrity, by those entitled to share in the entertainment.

Afternoon Session.

When the Convention had been called to order by Mrs. O'Neil, the President being absent, devotional exercises were held, after which the report of the Committee on Resolutions was called for, and Rev. Ellis stated that the committee was not yet ready to submit a report, but was open for the reception of resolutions that any present might have to offer, but no response was elicited. The attendance in the afternoon was larger than in the morning, among the arrivals being Mrs. Mary Bynon Reese, Mrs. Vick and Miss. Kate Thompson, of Akron, Ohio.

REV. ORMOND'S SPEECH.

The Chairman then called for an address from Rev. D. K. Ormond of Sharon, Pa., and in reply the gentleman related the manner in which they had been carrying on the campaign in his place. He said that the liquor dealers had been driven to the wall, so that they resorted to all kinds of desperate expedients to continue the traffic. One method, he related, was by giving keys to his patrons of the saloon, and, when the customers enter, they are confronted by a wheel, one-half of which turns in another room, where the customer places his money in the wheel on a number or letter to indicate the liquor he desires, and it is then turned around, and the liquor supplied from the other room by a man in woman's clothes and with a mask on his face. They had detected one liquor dealer carrying on the business in this manner, and they now had him in jail unable to obtain bail. In the matter of the sale of liquor the speaker was in favor of total-ism, and did not believe in conservatism as applied to it. It was only by radical, earnest and continued work that Sharon was cleared of the liquor traffic. Women, by combining, can accomplish much reform, and temperance reform is one they can be successful in. He would be no stranger in the churches at all, and no church member should encourage drinking in any way.

At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Ormond, the audience joined in singing

"My country, 'tis of thee."

PROHIBITION.

The President read the following resolution, which was referred to the committee:

Resolved, That we will not give this contest up until we have a strict prohibitory law.

Bishop Pugh was called for, and a gentleman arose and said he was a Pugh, but not a Bishop. Being told that he was the man wanted, Mr. Pugh made some remarks, in which he said he was sometimes called the "Irrepressible" Pugh, and in this matter of temperance reform he was irrepressible. He was with the ladies in this movement heart and soul.

A VOICE FROM CHICAGO.

The most interesting feature of the afternoon proceedings was an address from Prof. Blanchard, of Wheaton College, Chicago, on the subject of "Prayer in National Reform." The gentleman has a rapid, energetic but pleasing style of delivery, that, apart from the merits of his talk, is decidedly attractive and won the good wishes and drew forth the willing plaudits of his auditors. He presented an entertaining, concise, argumentative and well written paper, and the subject matter was of unusual interest to those attention of his audience. He first referred to the condition of the nation and to the reforms that had been made through prayer and effort and in spite of the sneers and scoffs of many. National reform is the counterpart of national life and it is only by continued efforts at reform that we may keep up the national life. The advancement of nations and of men and women was eloquently alluded to. To-day the city officials who favor the worst forms of gambling while malefactors and criminals run at large are being denounced and censured by all Christian communities. The speaker thought that those men who speak of the limbs of tongs and those delicate ladies who do not like to sleep in the country because they are awakened so early in the morning by "thy gentlemen" hens, will soon be all in Heaven. (Great applause and laughter.) With reference to the use of intoxicating liquors the speaker held that

THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE

in the act of one man giving to another in a church on Penn street, and one fronting the Park or a low doggery at the Point. From a view of the past he took courage for the present and had hope for the future. The speaker said no one could depict the evils of intoxicating drinks. When Ortwin murdered Gen. Reed, his mother, the children, where did he go? Did he go to a church? No, but to a saloon. This enemy that causes all the misery is powerful. Some preachers defend him and all officers and office seekers defend him.

The speaker next referred to the means to be used to get rid of the liquor traffic. Laws don't do it; moral suasion don't do it. He believed in prayer, as it has always been successful. Prayer in national reform will be effectual when the war must be waged upon the sideboards of the rich and upon the bars of the fashionable hotels as well as upon the low doggeries.

At the conclusion of the very eloquent address which was listened to with deep interest throughout the audience arose and sung "The Battle Hymn of the Women's Crusade," commencing:

"The light of truth is breaking;
On the mountain tops it gleams,"

Rev. Ferris made a few remarks asking that nothing be said or done to wound any one of whatever nationality or religious belief.

A WOMAN'S APPEAL.

Mrs. Dr. Hill, of Cleveland, Ohio, made a short address, and said that she was so much encouraged by this meeting that she thanked God that she lived in this day when such a great and good work is going on. Her heart was inspired, and she would go home with news of rejoicing. The great curse of intemperance she thought much greater than the old curse of slavery. Intemperance reaches over the whole land, while slavery, when it existed, covered but one-fifth of the land. The speaker then referred to the dangers to the rising generation, and how the mother's heart feared for her beloved boy when he left her side. She besought all women to give help to the cause, if ever so little. The remarks of this lady were very earnest and feeling, and were listened to with much attention.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Dr. Hill's remarks, the audience sang

"Tell me the old, old story."

Short speeches were then called for, and Mrs. Reese, of Alliance, first responded. She would not condemn those ministers who had not aided the cause, but she appealed to women not to be restrained from the work on account of it, going out upon the ground in an improprietry, why then, the speaker thought that proprieties should be thrown aside if they are to stop progress.

The beautiful hymn written by Mrs. Reese and entitled "The College Bell," was then sung.

MINISTERS CRITICISED.

The next address was made by Mrs. Moore, of Sharon, who criticised severely those ministers who have withheld their aid and influence from the temperance movement. The newspapers were also criticised for their course in the matter of the publication of notices of temperance meetings. In the speaker's town the women did not intend to put their armor off until it is a penal offence to sell liquors. Mrs. Johnston, of Allegheny, took the floor in defence of the ministers. They had, generally, done much good and although there were one perhaps in ten who withheld sympathy and aid, they should be treated with forbearance and prayed for.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were presented by the committee appointed for that purpose which were read by Luthur S. Kaufman, Esq. They were referred to the Special Committee of thirteen for their consideration, with instructions to make additions thereto in case they so desired, with the understanding that they present them for final adoption later in the Convention. The following resolution was presented by Miss Davis of Allegheny, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved: That all our words may be dictated by love, purified by the Holy Spirit and our prayer to God may be, "Keep thou the door of our lips, that no unkind word may be spoken; no bitter one may be uttered during the convention."

Mrs. Hill read the following request:

PITTSBURGH, June 24, 1874.

The prayers of this meeting are requested in behalf of a father and husband who is this day confined to his house with "delirium tremens."

(Signed),

A FRIEND WHO HAS SEEN HIM TO-DAY.

After making the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of delegates from a distance, the Convention adjourned to meet in the evening.

Evening Session.

In the evening the attendance at the Convention was quite large, the first floor of the hall being completely filled and many occupying seats in the gallery. The major part of the audience consisted of ladies, although a large number of men were present. Mrs. Black, the President, called the meeting to order precisely on time, and devotional exercises were commenced by singing

"Jesus, keep me near the cross,"

after which Rev. Dr. Griffin led in prayer. The exercises were continued half an hour. Mrs. Logan announced that the meeting had been requested to pray for the welfare of the father of a family who was then suffering from an attack of *delirium tremens*, and Mrs. Tutell who followed in prayer, petitioned earnestly for the restoration to physical and moral health of the one for whom they had been requested to appeal to the Throne of Grace, and asked that he might be delivered from the awful bonds of intemperance.

When the devotional exercises were over, Mrs. Hill proposed the following additional Vice Presidents, who were accordingly elected and invited to seats on the stage: Mrs. Fannie Robinson of Allegheny, Mrs. Gallagher of Beaver Falls, Mrs. Perry of Rossville, Mrs. Williams of Oil city, Mrs Rev. Wier of Canonsburgh, and Miss Mason of Driftwood.

MRS. BANES' ADDRESS.

The next business on the programme was an address upon "The Impending Conflict," by Mrs. M. M. Banes of Springfield, Ohio. The fair speaker was introduced by Mrs. Black and stepping forward was received with a clapping of hands. Her speech was a mixture of eloquence and keen sarcasm that elicited frequent exhibitions of noisy applause. She has a clear, full voice that penetrated to all parts of the hall, and all present were enabled to hear and appreciate her remarks. A lady of fine presence, with neatly arranged black hair, clear complexion, dark eyes, and well shaped face, her personal attractions added very materially to the enjoyment of her lecture by the audience. Every one who has attended public meetings and listened to the addresses made knows well enough that, somehow or other, whether the speaker be man or woman, the thoughts that are clothed in words are not enriched, but made more attractive coming from one of superior graces of person and manner.

Mrs. Banes thought the men were not taking as much interest in the temperance movement as was for their own benefit, but seemed to be manifesting an inclination to permit all the work to be done by the women, and she poked the sterner sex up in such an energetic manner, that the audience roared with laughter. She said the men were the legislated women of the country and told them to keep up the good work, even for five hundred years if necessary, because the victory must come, and when it did it would be a victory for the right. Then she was done, the speaker claimed, to assist in securing the victory, and not allow the women to bear all the hardships of the battles that must be fought. Speaking of those who are not engaged in the temperance movement, she said they were addicted to asking questions respecting their working sisters, wich they considered settlers, such as "wonder if their beds are made." "have they scraped their boards, or darned their husband's socks" but Mrs. Banes said all that work had been done, and well done too, for years past, but in the present condition of affairs bread boards would be scraped when there is nothing more of importance to do, and that when the temperance has been driven from the land it would be such a great pleasure to darn socks to cover feet that never find the way into saloons and dram shops. In regard to the prohibitory aspect of the temperance question she objected to it on the ground that temperance should be made a spiritual question and not dragged into the "dirty pool of politics." That argument was clinched by Mrs. Banes' who said that if the pool of politics is dirty, the men are to blame for it, because that has been the result of their labors as a class. The speech was the highest degree of eloquence and when she took her seat the audience, worked up to a high pitch of enthusiasm, applauded her tremendously and for several minutes the hall resounded to clapping hands and stamping feet.

VOTE OF THANKS.

On motion of Mr. Morris, a vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. Banes and Mr. Blanchard for the excellent addresses delivered by them, the latter during the afternoon, and they were unanimously elected as delegates to all temperance conventions as first-class lecturers.

After singing a hymn, the Chairman called for a five minute speech from Miss Renwick. She said that a song of gratitude and benediction in the gallery, stood near the railing, and made a brief, forcible address, during which she warmly thanked Mrs. Banes for her fine speech.

A committee was appointed to take up a collection to pay the expenses of the Convention, and also to reimburse Mrs. Banes and Mr. Blanchard for the expenditures made by them in coming here.

Addresses were made by Dr. Wales French and Rev. Mr. Marchand, which were closely listened to, and at a quarter past ten o'clock the Convention adjourned. The great number of people reminded one very much of the lecture season, when Library Hall was filled to overflowing by those anxious to see and hear the famous men of the day, but Temperance is getting to be something decidedly famous too, and is beginning to manifest its popularity by the vast numbers it draws whenever people are announced to talk about it.

This morning the Hon. James Black, of Lancaster, late Prohibition candidate for President, will address the Convention on the "History of the Temperance Reform." He is said to be a very fine, fluent and entertaining speaker and his address will constitute the most interesting part of this forenoon's proceedings.

The following is the programme for to-day.

MORNING.

9:30	A. M.	Devotional exercises for half an hour.
10:00	"	Calling Convention to order.
10:15	"	Reception of communications.
10:30	"	Reception of report of Committee on Resolutions.
11:00	"	Address. "History of Temperance Reform," by Hon. James Black, Lancaster.
12:00	"	Adjournment.

AFTERNOON.

1:30	P. M.	Devotional Exercises for half an hour.
2:00	"	Calling Convention to order.
2:15	"	Communications.
2:30	"	Address, "Right and Expediency of Prohibition," Dr. E. E. Swift.
3:30	"	General Addresses.
5:00	"	Adjournment for three hours.

EVENING.

7:00	P. M.	Devotional Exercises for half an hour.
7:30	"	Calling Convention to order.
7:45	"	"Woman's Work in Social Reform," by Mrs. Mary Bynon Reese of Akron.
		Open exercises for balance of evening.
		Speeches not longer than ten minutes each.

SUMMER SUGGESTIONS.

How to Avoid Sun Stroke—A Suitable Head Covering the Protection.

The season now being at hand when heavy hats are being replaced by such as are more suitable for summer wear, it would be advisable to those who have regard for comfort and elegance to call at the extensive establishment of Messrs. William Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street, who have on hand and are constantly receiving an immense assortment of all descriptions of hats for summer wear.

In straw goods the stock is complete in every particular. The variety is so great that any one who desires this style of hat cannot fail to make a satisfactory selection. There are of a number of colors—bronze, brown, blue mixed, green, lavender, smoke, white, etc., and in addition to this the styles are so varied that every taste can be met. A visit is necessary to get an adequate idea of the character of the stock in this department, which cannot fail to please all who may call.

Those who do not fancy straw hats can also be accommodated here, as the firm, determined to meet the tastes of all, have procured an elegant line of fine felt hats, which is not surpassed by any house in the city. They are light and airy, and every way adapted for summer wear. The different styles in this establishment are from the most fashionable hatters in New York which is a sufficient recommendation to commend them to the public, and will bear the closest inspection.

The firm, however, have not confined themselves to hats suitable to adults, but have on hand also a large assortment of children and boys' hats, straw and cloth, which will please the young folks. The hats in this department are of very neat and beautiful design, and will compare with the stock of any house in the State. Parents should not fail to examine this assortment, as they will have no difficulty in securing a hat or cap here that will delight their children.

It may well be mentioned here that this is the only firm in the city where you can secure Dunlap's Celebrated Dress Silk and Cassimere Hats, the agency for the special agents. Nothing need be said here that will recommend these hats to the public, as they have already acquired great favor, and are largely worn here. They are very neat and stylish, and may justly be called the finest hat in the market.

Another indngement, aside from the extensive and varied assortment, are the reasonable prices charged for the different styles. The one-price rule is invariably followed here, as the rates have been reduced to the lowest point, so that every person will find the same advantage offered him. No partiality is shown here, as the stranger who may call the first time will secure as good bargains as the regular customers. The advantage in this system is apparent to all, and should draw a large trade. The firm are determined not to follow in the wake of many other houses, but to do strictly an honest business. The public may, therefore, rely upon the representations of this house. Those contemplating purchasing summer hats cannot go to a better house than that of William Fleming & Co., on Wood street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

3

A. W. ERWIN & CO.
172 & 174 Federal Street Allegheny.
26 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh,
POPULAR PRICES.

At 7 cts Remnants good Prints.
At 8 cts Best Prints.
At 12½ cts Extra fine Bleached Muslin.
At 10 cts Good yard wide Muslin.
At 12½ cts 40 inch assortment of dress Goods.
At 12½ cts Good black Hernani.
At 20 cts Silk striped Hernani.
At 25 cts Black striped Hernani.

At 125.

Real seamless Kid Gloves.
Full line of Collars—worth $2,00.
New thin Goods.
New Lawns.
New Percales.
New Grenadines.
Real Shetland Shawls, all colors for evening wear, very handsome.
Black Mohairs.
And Alpacas of our own importation. We guarantee the best value in this market at the price.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.
172 and 174 Federal street Allegheny.
26 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh.

ANOTHER ENTERPRISE COMPLETED.

The New Building of the German American Bank—A Representative Banking House—The Apartments as Seen by the Eyes of a Reporter—A Sound Financial Institution and Its Directory.

It may seem strange, perhaps, to the outsider, that a city like Pittsburgh can support so many banks, and furthermore that they are generally eminently successful, and that they stand remarkable for their reliability and general conservativeness in the management of their business in its every detail. One of the most noted of these financial institutions in the city is the German American Bank, of which we shall speak in detail. This bank was organized in 1870 in the Tenth ward, by a party of well known citizens of ample financial ability and was chartered as the Tenth Ward Bank, with a cash capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. How this institution has been managed by its officers is best shown by the result of its works. Beginning, though with a large capital, its study was to care for its depositors and stockholders. While it was run in the interest of the one, was also run in equal interest of the other. There was no clashing. Investments were made with a keen regard to safety and on that conservative basis, which only leads to and means success. For a year or more past the institution saw that its business was increasing far too fast for the limited capacity of their offices, corner of Seventeenth street and Penn avenue. Through the years since its organization, as business increased, the bank engaged additional clerical force to do its work, but all this time its rooms were getting to limited. Then came a hunt for

PROPERTY FOR A BUILDING SITE.

The hunting was a simple matter, but the getting was another. It was the Tenth Ward Bank and in a manner, at least by its name, identified by the audience. Every one who has attended public meetings and listened to the addres